In this issue *of* The Outlook

Vol. 145 April 13, 1927 No. 15

By the Way 449
Quizzery: One Hundred Questions . 451
Henry Ford—an Accident and a Controversy 451
Black Dust and White; Death and Life 451
The Coal Strike 452
The tune of the time 453
Cartoons of the Week
Something to Be Thankful For . . . 454
A Scandal in Grain 454
An Adjective Dropped 455
Perry S. Heath 455
Photography without a "Birdie" to Look at 455
The Foremost "Art Theater" Extends Its Sphere 456
For Moderate Hospital Charges . . 456
The Fund for Culion 456
An Ancient Buried City 457
Courage in the Air 457
The Threat of Germany's Merchant Marine 457
The Challenge of China 458
A Reassurance 459
Roman Catholicism and the Presidency 459
Educated Sportsmen 460
By Lawrence F. Abbott
Conversations with Workmen:
I—The Welder 462
By Bridget Dryden
The World's Largest Tunnel . . . 463
By Golda M. Goldman
The Cure at Culion 464
By George Witten
Charles Russell—Cowboy Artist . . 466
By Frank B. Linderman
The Book Table:
Edited by Edmund Pearson
Anthony Trollope 468
A Review by Ethel Parton
Current Books 470
Books Received 471
Financial Department:
Conducted by William L. Stoddard
Reliable Information 472
From Inquiring Readers 475
Football Reform and Undergraduates 478
Responses from Several Colleges to Dr. Hopkins's Proposals
The Ranch for Recreation 480
By Don C. Seitz

Barren rocks and sandy deserts

have played large parts in history because they barred the way or controlled the channels of commerce. There are isolated islands that hold the key to the Pacific gateway to the Panama Canal. In next week's issue of The Outlook Charles Hodges tells how these islands may affect the destiny of America.

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The Outlook

Volume 145 April 13, 1927 Number 15

Quizzery

In Which 99 Per Cent Is a Perfect Score

ON this and the following page are printed one hundred questions.

Except one, all of these questions have been answered in the issues of The Outlook for January, February, and March of this year.

It is not impossible for a well-informed person who is not a reader of The Outlook to answer many of them; but one who has been a reader of The Outlook will be able to answer many more of these questions than one who has not been. Some years ago there was published a book called "Quizzism." It anticipated by a generation what has now become the vogue. We prefer, and propose for general use, the more euphonious term "quizzery." As a contribution to the quizzery of the day, The Outlook has been printing each week "Twenty Questions" (omitted in this issue) on general information, answered that week in The Outlook itself. These "One Hundred Questions" are on information, less general, presented explicitly by The Outlook. They have been designed, as we have already said, "for Outlook readers to test their special knowledge of affairs."

With one exception, these hundred questions are answered on page 461. What that one exception is—the question to which the editors of The Outlook themselves have not been able to find the answer—most Outlook readers should be able to recognize.

Henry Ford—an Accident and a Controversy

A FORD sedan plunged over the bank of a highway near Detroit and into the headlines of the newspapers all over the world. Other Ford cars have met with similar mishaps without becoming topics of conversation from Alaska to Australia. But this one happened to contain Mr. Ford himself.

Dramatic interest in the serious injuries which Mr. Ford sustained was heightened for a time by rumors that the accident was caused by a deliberate attempt of the driver of another car to push Mr. Ford off the road. This theory of the accident seems, however, to have been abandoned.

The hostility of the retailers of Detroit to Mr. Ford's scientifically managed grocery stores lent color to the report of a deliberate attack. It is interesting to know that the controversy between Mr. Ford and his smaller rivals in the grocery business now seems to have been at least temporarily adjusted. The Ford Company has abandoned its policy of sales to the general public and has worked out a plan whereby its customers can be limited to employees of the Ford Company. The explanation for the change in policy is that the Ford Company had more business than it could attend to in this field. There is no definite promise that some future development may not make it desirable for the Ford Company again to extend the field of its operations. Of course, the huge size of the Ford grocery stores makes economies possible which are entirely beyond the reach of the average retailer. It is not to be wondered at that the retail grocers of Detroit were alarmed at the development of a form of rivalry as certain and sure in its operation as a law of nature.

One Hundred Questions

1. Where are the Bechler Meadows?
2. What Governor is plain "Dan" to friend and foe alike?
3. Which President signed the "Act of Dedication" for Yellowstone Park?
4. What musical comedy song writer has had his "Piano Concerto" played by a metropolitan symphony orchestra?
5. Who presented Frank L. Smith, of Illinois, to be sworn in as a Senator in the last session of Congress?
6. Which side won the battle of Oswego; of Ogdensburg; of Detroit; of Fort Niagara; in the War of 1812?
7. Which was founded first: the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals or the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children?
8. Where is the Oriental Institute, which is devoted to historical anthropology?
9. Who was Vare's Democratic opponent in the election last fall for Senator from Pennsylvania?
10. Who wrote "The Last Class," a story about the German occupation of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871?
11. Where are the longhorns to be preserved?
12. At the distance of how many miles can one take pictures with a 100-inch telescope?
13. Which country's Ambassador at Washington has done previous consular and diplomatic duty in America, China, Germany, and Brazil?
14. Of what war did Theodore Roosevelt write a naval history?
15. Who was Galahad's father?
16. What European Power made a treaty with China in 1927 on an equal basis?
17. Who was Frank L. Stanton?
18. In what country did the marriage of the heir apparent constitute a major political issue in 1921?
19. About what art did Brillat-Savarin write?
20. What American States are competitors of the region of Nice, Cannes, San Remo, and Bordighera?
21. What is the difference between superpower and giant power?
22. Who was the first exchange professor from France to the United States?
23. Under what circumstances does talk cost $25 a minute?

(*Continued on the next page*)

Black Dust and White; Death and Life

TWO explosions, within three days of each other, in rock-dusted coal mines in the Pennsylvania field killed eleven persons. No doubt the few propagandists against rock-dusting, together with many persons not well informed on the subject, will find in these accidents arguments against the efficacy of rock-dusting.

But there were in the two mines when the explosions occurred seven hundred and fifty men who were not injured. The explosions were limited. What might have been major disasters, with hundreds of deaths and great destruction of property, were minor disasters with comparatively little loss of life and slight property damage. Officials of the United States Bureau of Mines regard the results of these explosions as confirmation of the efficacy of dusting.

It has never been claimed for rock-dusting that it will prevent explosions. Wherever there is coal dust and a spark, or gas and a spark, there is likely to be an explosion. But it is at the outset weak and slow-moving—a hundred feet or less in a second. Later, it may move thousands of feet a second with tremendous force. In a rock-dusted mine a layer of powdered limestone or shale previously spread through the mine is raised by the wind of any minor explosion into clouds which form a barrier to the extension of the explosion. It is in

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confining the explosion to the region of its origin, and therefore in limiting the damage, that rock-dusting becomes efficacious.

Rock-dusting is mandatory in the coal mines of Great Britain and Germany and in most of those of France. There is not in the United States any authority for such a requirement. Operators have been urged for years to adopt rock-dusting, but, so far, only about one-fourth of the coal output comes from rock-dusted mines. Officials of the Bureau of Mines attribute the reluctance of operators to the fact that a very large proportion of the officers of coal-mining companies "came in through the selling end." In many companies, it is said, the list of officials does not reveal the name of a single mining expert above the rank of local superintendent.

Recently, however, some of the larger companies have reorganized, with expert mine men nearer the top of the official list. Recently, too, rock-dusting has gained a new impetus. Perhaps the greatest fear for the reputation of the system now is that a major disaster will occur in a mine represented as rock-dusted but really only partially and inadequately dusted. Men thoroughly familiar with the work that has been done to test the system do not fear a major disaster in any mine which has been properly rock-dusted.

The Coal Strike

THE bituminous-coal strike now on in many mines of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois seems to be waging somewhat languidly, and the situation is one that obviously calls for mutual concession and compromise.

The conditions of the industry are altogether different from those of the anthracite mines, although both soft-coal and hard-coal miners are organized in the United Mine Workers and have the same President, John L. Lewis. Nominally, the clash is over the wage scale adopted in the Jacksonville agreement three years ago. It has now expired, and there is nothing sacrosanct about it; there is every reason why the future of the industry should govern in any new pact.

The interests at stake are by no means confined to the coal industry. Senator Copeland, of New York, after deploring the fact that the late Congress refused to give the President power to act in a general coal strike, is quoted as saying:

> If this strike continues, the discomforts of the anthracite strike will be only a flea bite in comparison. We consume 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 tons of soft coal as against less than

(*See explanatory introduction on page 451*)

24. What was the name of the Empress of Mexico who died this year?

25. What country is building two transatlantic liners which will compare in speed with the Leviathan and the Mauretania?

26. Which is "the mother of all universities"?

27. What is the numerical designation of the Congress that adjourned this year?

28. In what great country were there no native actresses as late as twenty years ago?

29. What general commands the Cantonese army?

30. Who dragged Hector's dead body in the dust?

31. How many native Chinese bishops had the Roman Catholic Church created prior to the elevation of six at Rome last October?

32. Who was Bill Hickok?

33. Why is a "classic" called that?

34. In the Cabinet of what President is M. Benes Foreign Minister?

35. Who was President of the Convention in 1787 which drafted the Constitution of the United States?

36. In what dramatic revival is John Drew playing?

37. Where is the school of tropical medicine in the operation of which Columbia University participates?

38. What is the capital of Nicaragua?

39. What is the common name of the treaty with Turkey, rejected by the Senate?

40. Who is the present Under-Secretary of the Treasury?

41. *What is General Lincoln C. Andrews's* official position?

42. Whose body rode this year on a wooden catafalque, drawn by oxen?

43. Who at present is Rector of the Sorbonne?

44. What titled Englishman wrote a noteworthy life of Lincoln?

45. From what class of Chinese did the "Red Lances" come into existence?

46. Who advised, "Vote with the Whigs but dine with the Tories"?

47. Who was the general who endowed a Virginia college with fifty thousand dollars' worth of canal stock?

48. What is Zamboanga the capital of?

49. In what country did animal herders listen to a sermon on the privilege and dignity of the vote and then, filing out, deposit their ballots?

50. *Of what country was Nikola Pashitch* a distinguished statesman?

51. What is "Cradle Song"?

52. About how much per acre does the corn borer depreciate the value of land?

53. What was Dr. Sacasa's office in the Nicaraguan Government before his party was forced out of power?

54. Of what newspaper staff was Joel Chandler Harris a member?

55. Who is the architect of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine?

56. Are there regulations for aircraft in the United States similar to those for governing navigation of the high seas?

57. How many cruisers, completed, has Britain?

58. In what American city were all the Beethoven symphonies performed within one week recently?

59. In what Spanish provinces is there agitation for secession?

60. What State contains the Moapa Valley and the Muddy River?

61. What new American opera is the work of Deems Taylor and Edna St. Vincent Millay?

62. What club in Washington occupies Dolly Madison's old brick house?

63. The coat of arms of what country shows the Roman fasces? the lion and the unicorn? the white cross?

64. What people accepted *its Constitution* simply in deference to its ruler's wish?

65. Of what is "Oundle" the name: a game, a river, a school, an automobile, or a biographer? Does it pertain to France, England, or Czechoslovakia?

66. How large (within two thousand) was the British army in America at the outbreak of the Revolution?

67. What Moroccan city was internationalized in 1911?

68. Who is the Prime Minister of Australia?

69. What two railroads in the Northwest have been making plans to merge?

70. In Gothic architecture, what prevents the arches with their weight of stone from bulging and collapsing?

71. At what University did Vincent Massey, the Canadian Minister to the United States, lecture in modern history?

72. Who wrote the scenarios of "The Big Parade" and "Old Ironsides"?

73. What is the meaning of the word "Weepah"?

74. What is a "pig-iron boudoir"?

75. What is the principal industry of Ottawa, Ontario?

76. What is the name of a Harvard professor who pronounced vigorously against the denial of corporate voting rights to stockholders?

77. On what river is the Muscle Shoals power development situated?

78. On what river is Boulder Canyon?

79. *What is the nature of the writings of* Herodotus, Thucydides, and James Ford Rhodes—poetical, dramatic, historical, humorous, fictional?

80. What has the Juilliard Foundation done for American music?

81. "Kinangozi," a play inspired by a trip to Africa, was written by what prince?

82. In what part of the Philippines is rubber grown most successfully?

83. What ancient Greek was an apologist for "dirty football"?

84. Why did the King of Spain reputedly add his name to a list of his subjects to be banished?

85. What was the locomotive of the Czar's toy train made of?

86. What two college presidents have taken outstanding positions on behalf of football reform this year?

87. Who, in the American political arena, is Rebecca?

88. By what country or countries, if any, has the Sacasa Government in Nicaragua been recognized?

89. Which does Edison consider his most important invention?

90. To what country is J. Butler Wright Minister from the United States?

91. What continent will have its future development planned by a committee?

92. How old is the main block of Canadian Parliament buildings in Ottawa?

93. Where did Gibbon write "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"?

94. What was "Clark's Folly"?

95. Who wrote a story of a priest who slighted his performance of mass in his eagerness to get to his Christmas turkey?

96. What American bank has 276 branches?

97. Did John T. Scopes have to pay a fine for violating the Tennessee evolution law? If so, how much?

98. What is the common name of the new law which pertains to branch banking?

99. Within ten per cent, what proportion of the population of Russia are peasants?

100. Of what university was Dr. Harry Pratt Judson once President? Dr. Ira Remsen?

(For answers see page 461)

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The tune of the time

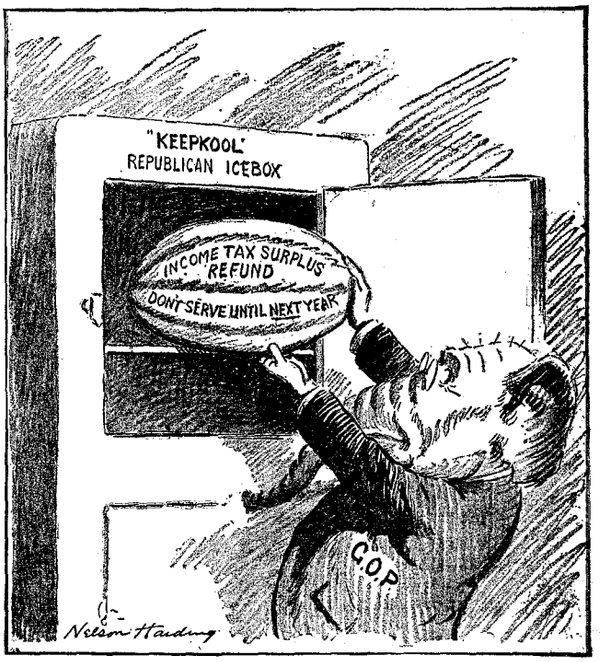
(Hamlet, Act V, Scene 2)

Kirby in the New York Morning World

The Western front is crumbling

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Harding in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle



The melon is ripe, but the time is not

From Henry Charles Suter, Marion, Mass.

Orr in the Chicago Tribune

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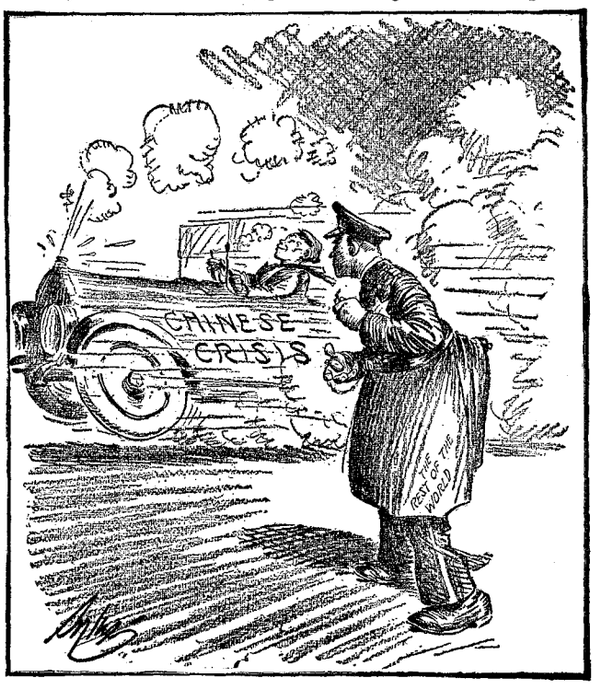
Gun shy—a good dog till the shooting starts

From P. P. Udre, Granite City, Ill.

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger



Nearing the limit

From Mrs. Patterson Miller, Russellville, Tenn.

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90,000,000 tons of anthracite. The railroads, the electric-light plants, the gas plants, the street cars, and all the other public utilities are dependent upon an unceasing supply of soft coal. The great manufacturing concerns of this country, where steam is used for the production of power, are dependent upon an unfailing supply of coal. The flats, apartment-houses, and many private houses are heated by soft coal.

On the other hand, there are said to be about 90,000,000 tons of soft coal now on hand, and a large tonnage will be produced from the non-union mines during the strike. That no immediate shortage is likely is indicated by the fact that prices have not risen greatly.

A report just made by the Federal Council of Churches' Department of Research and Education points out again that the bituminous industry is overdeveloped and that if all its mines were to produce steadily they would yield hundreds of millions more tons of coal a year than the public could utilize.

The bituminous industry suffers from some of the difficulties brought out in the British coal strike. The small operators cannot without loss pay the same wages as the big operators, but the unions insist on the same wage for all. It is a natural result that hundreds of small non-union mines have sprung up in the soft-coal field here. Over-development should give way to co-operation between labor and capital. The question is complex. The prospect of that thorough reorganization of the industry which is called for by the circumstances is not at present bright.

Something to Be Thankful For

THE Naval Oil Reserves are again under the administration of the Navy Department. Quietly, without a word of comment even in the document itself, President Coolidge has issued an Executive Order rescinding the Executive Order issued by President Harding transferring the administration of these reserves from the Navy to the Department of the Interior. President Coolidge's order has the effect of restoring immediately to the Navy Department full administration of the oil reserves in California and Wyoming and the oil shale reserves in Utah and Colorado.

Thus comes to an end, officially, an episode which has caused the Government and the country no end of humiliation. There are, and probably will always be, honest differences of opinion as to the best policy to be followed with regard to the naval oil in the ground. But there is not now, if there ever was, any room for differences of opinion as to methods employed, following the Harding Order of 1921, for extraction of that oil. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared, in the case involving the California reserves leased to the Doheny interests, that the contracts and leases were tainted with fraud. It has still to make a decision in the case involving the Wyoming reserves leased to the Sinclair interests. But President Coolidge's Order restores to the administration of the Navy Department the Wyoming Reserves along with all the others.

The country must have a feeling of relief and of assurance that the administration of these properties, set aside for a specific purpose, is again where Congress meant it to be. In what lies between the Harding Order of 1921 and the Coolidge Order of 1927 there is much that must always be deplored. Of those things the country has been made painfully aware. Of certain other things, holding cause for gratification and gratitude, it has not been so fully informed.

The Department of the Interior, under Secretary Fall, was moved by a spirit of inordinate acquisitiveness. It reached out as avidly for the National Forests as for the Naval Oil Reserves. That it did not grasp them and lay them open to exploitation was due to what was called by some the "Scotch stubbornness" of Henry C. Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture dead since the fall of 1924.

We can now afford, all of us, to forget the bitterness and the disgrace of the oil wrangle and be thankful that the forests were not despoiled, thankful for the devotion to duty of a man who died at his work of guarding the public interest. We can afford, as we will, to forget Fall. We cannot afford to forget Wallace.

A Scandal in Grain

IF some persons and institutions feel that they have been over-investigated by the United States Senate, they may, perhaps, find consolation in the plight of the Armour Grain Company of Chicago, with the Chicago Board of Trade more or less deeply involved. The Armour Grain Company is under investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Illinois Legislature, and a committee of the Chicago Board of Trade. Besides, it has just been investigated rather completely by E. E. Brown, arbitrator, and called upon to repay about $3,000,000 to the Grain Marketing Company, obtained, the arbitrator is quoted as saying, by "deliberate falsification of grain samples and records."

There are not less than three definite charges against the Armour Grain Company. One is that when it sold an elevator filled with wheat to the Grain Marketing Company—a holding company for farmers' co-operatives—it sold inferior wheat as good wheat, and bolstered up the fraud by substituting, at night, good wheat for poor wheat taken as samples by the Board of Trade. It was in this transaction that the arbitrator has found that the farmers' company suffered a loss of approximately $3,000,000.

Another charge is that the Armour Company ran rye screenings into a bin containing No. 2 rye and thereafter issued warehouse receipts for the whole quantity as No. 2 rye. This the United States Department of Agriculture characterizes as "spreading false and inaccurate reports" tending to "affect the price of grain in inter-State commerce." It is explained that even a small quantity of "doctored" grain delivered on the market causes alarm among dealers which may demoralize the entire market and cause tremendous losses to all holders of grain, whether producers or dealers.

Some time ago the Business Conduct Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade investigated and exonerated the Armour Company of the latter charge, not on the ground that the adulteration did not take place, but on the ground that the adulterated rye had not been sold when the adulteration was discovered. More recently, the Board has undertaken another investigation.

Meanwhile the United States Department of Agriculture had cited the Armour Grain Company to a hearing. The Company obtained a temporary injunction, and the case is shortly to be heard on the question whether or not the injunction shall be made permanent. If the injunction is dissolved, the Department may obtain the facts and present them to the Board of Trade with the recommendation that the Armour Company be barred from the Board. If the recommendation should be ignored, the Department might, under the provisions of the Grain Futures Act, proceed to withdraw from the Chicago Board of Trade the privileges of a contract market.

In the Illinois Legislature a resolution is pending to revoke the charter of the Chicago Board of Trade. Sentiment adverse to the Board is apparent. The Chicago "Journal of Commerce," a trade journal, recently said editorially in this connection:

The Board of Trade is afflicted with

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Underwood & Underwood

THE latest thing on wheels. Here is the Sunbeam car in which Major H. O. D. Segrave, the British driver, broke the world's record for speed in an automobile. On March 29 he was timed officially while traveling at a rate of over 203 miles an hour. The beach at Daytona Beach is the fastest speedway in the world

a lack of management, a lack of leadership, so that anti-social conduct is not effectually checked. As a result of this underlying condition, the Board now finds itself faced by a hostile public sentiment.

An Adjective Dropped

THE Federal Farm Loan Act has been in force for ten years.

When the act was passed, its friends called it an adventure in farm finance. Its enemies, less optimistic if more alliterative, prefixed the adjective "frenzied."

At the end of a decade the twelve Federal Land Banks and the 4,665 National Farm Loan Associations are taking account of achievements. The word "frenzied" has turned out to be not at all justified. The "adventure" has been of the tamest kind.

The system of amortized first farm mortgage loans, made upon a co-operative or mutual basis, was nearly a century old when it was transplanted in adapted form to the United States in the setting up of the twelve Land Banks. Those banks, with the resultant associations, have become the largest farm loan agency that the world has ever known.

Starting with capital of $9,000,000, furnished by the United States Treasury, these banks have expanded until they have $58,000,000 of capital, all but $1,000,000 of which is owned by the farmer borrowers. They have purchased all of the Government's stock in eight of the twelve banks, and the Treasury's holdings in the other four are now comparatively small.

In this system every borrower must be a stockholder to the extent of five per cent of the sum borrowed, upon which dividends are paid by the banks through the local National Farm Loan Association, of which the borrower is a member. To those quick at figures this will suggest the amount which farmers have borrowed from the Federal Land Banks —$1,160,000,000. That, however, is not exact. Counting the losses, which have been paid off, approximately $1,250,000,000 has been lent to about 400,000 farmers.

The interest rate, ordinarily five or five and a half per cent, is lower than usual for farm loans. One per cent, usually, is added to the interest rate for amortization. It retires the loan in about thirty-four years.

Congress wisely placed a conservative limit upon such loans and provided for a double appraisal of the properties—first, by a loan committee of stockholders in the local association; and, second, by a disinterested expert in farm land values, appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board, which supervises the system much as the Federal Reserve Board supervises the member banks of that system.

The loan limit is fifty per cent of the value of the land, based, not on price, but on productive capacity, and twenty per cent of the value of insured improvements.

During the decade in which the Federal Land Banks have been in operation American agriculture has experienced its greatest inflation as well as its severest depression. Still, the system presents the remarkable record of less than one per cent of foreclosures. This undoubtedly is due to the fact that during the period of inflated land values loans were made, regardless of selling prices, on valuations which have held good through the period of depression.

Federal Farm Loan bonds, representing the massed mortgages of 400,000 farmer borrowers plus the capital and surplus of the twelve banks, have found ready sale above par. Since they are safe and wholly tax exempt, a rather low interest rate has not been found disadvantageous.

Perry S. Heath

THE man who established the free rural delivery of mail matter is dead. Perry S. Heath, who earned this distinction, was a live young newspaper editor in the nineties, with a keen interest in Republican politics. President McKinley, in securing whose nomination and election he had been extremely active, made him First Assistant Postmaster-General. It was during this term in office that he began the experiment of carrying mail to the farmhouses. An unexpended balance of $300,000 gave him the funds for a demonstration. The convenience has grown now to a point where the outlay for its maintenance is around $100,000,000 a year. It has been universally regarded as one great boon which the Government has granted the farmers of the land.

Photography without a "Birdie" to Look at

THERE are two "human-interest stories" in the payment of $1,000,000 for the controlling interest in Photoma-

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ton, Inc., which operates quarter-in-the-slot machines for taking portrait photographs. The first is the fact that Henry Morgenthau and a group of business associates, who made the purchase, intend to establish seventy of these mechanical studios at strategic points throughout the United States by the end of this year, and then not to stop until they have done in the photographic field "what Woolworth has accomplished in novelties and merchandise, Ford in automobiles."

Only one Photomaton studio has been in operation up to the present. But, situated in the theatrical district of New York, it has drawn a constant stream of patrons curious to drop their quarters, pose themselves for eight snaps, and then receive the finished strips of sepia portraits at the end of the machine, developed and dried, five minutes later. Even such New York celebrities as Governor "Al" Smith and the Senator-elect, Robert F. Wagner, have taken their turn in the Broadway shop, adjusting their hats and cigars to different angles for each exposure. But beyond serving as a toy for the inquisitive, the machine will probably become very common as a source of portraits for chauffeurs' licenses, passports, and such uses.

The second "human angle" is the inventor, the young man who received the $1,000,000. He left his home in Siberia, finally, after many travels, when Russia had signed the peace with Germany. Working as a photographer in China, he conceived the idea of coin-in-the-slot photographs. With the first rough plans drawn, he came to America, the land of promise, to find backers. Anatol Josopho's thirty-three years seem to have taught him to shape his course of action with definiteness; for he planned to go first to Hollywood for more extensive photographic experience, then to New York to finance a model of his machine, and then to put his invention into operation. And so it worked out, perhaps even beyond his dreams.

The Foremost "Art Theater" Extends Its Sphere

THE way of "art" theaters has not always been easy. Devotion to the æsthetic in the drama has dashed high hopes and lost money more frequently than not. The reward of the idealistic producers has often been only to watch gross and unimaginative "commercial" plays flourish.

But the Theatre Guild in New York is well beyond the struggling stage. Its 20,000 subscribers who pay in advance for seats at all the season's Guild productions assure to each play a run sufficiently long to wipe out the deficit; and its well-balanced choice of plays for cultured audiences and its corps of excellent professional actors have caused most Guild plays to run for protracted periods beyond that, for the benefit of playgoers who are not subscribers.

In the light of this successful leadership of the "art theater" movement, the news that the Theatre Guild will produce a repertory of its plays in Chicago for six weeks next fall is interesting. While a cast composed of Negroes is presenting the Guild's first play of the next season in New York the entire regular company will be free to participate in the Chicago engagement. They will play under the auspices of the theatrical company of Mrs. Samuel Insull, herself an actress. After the Guild players return to New York, her company will perform Theatre Guild plays. Mrs. Insull has produced and acted in two plays in Chicago this year; but the movement had not sufficient momentum to be highly successful. With the "big brother" organization from New York lending a hand, Chicago's outstanding "art theater" company should grow in merit and in popular support. Perhaps it may even have a hand in making Chicago a theatrical center co-ordinate with New York. That would be well; for thus more good actors, more good playwrights, and more intelligent producers should be developed for the service of the drama in both cities and in the other cities which receive visiting theatrical companies.

For Moderate Hospital Charges

THE average citizen with a family makes some provision for death, but he is inclined to gamble against the possibility of serious illness. When the necessity of hospital treatment does come, it falls hard. The position of the average citizen with a family does not permit him to become a charity patient; yet his income is not adequate to cope with payment for the treatment he receives without suffering more or less severely. If he went to the hospital on charity, he would receive the same expert care as though he were being charged the full cost of it. But his alternatives are to pay nothing or too much. There is ordinarily no middle of the scale to suit his "middle class" capacity to pay.

As one step toward ameliorating this condition, a group of New York and New Jersey philanthropists and industrialists and medical men, under the leadership of Mr. John T. Pratt, of New York, are planning to raise funds to build a hospital with all its accommodations available at moderate charges. There will be no charity wards to be supported. The hospital will be accessible to the city, yet situated in the country, where a garden and a dairy of its own can be counted on to reduce the cost of food, and where the open air will be a boon to convalescents. Interested physicians and surgeons of high standing will serve the patients for moderate fees. In consequence of these expectations, people will probably be able to indulge in the luxury of serious illness for $25 a week or less—which seems a utopian dream to those who have been patients at the cost of more than their incomes.

Several large industrial corporations in the vicinity of New York are interested in the projected hospital, for the benefit of their employees. Application for admission will not be limited to their personnel. But one such hospital will serve only a small fraction of the persons who need it. Its principal value will be to encourage the establishment of other similar institutions.

The Fund for Culion

ELSEWHERE in this issue an interview with Mrs. H. W. Wade tells of what her husband, Dr. Wade, has done, with her assistance, to build up a community of hope. For ages leprosy has been a word of doom. To-day medical science has wrought cures such as once were conceived of as possible only by miracle. To support the cure at Culion with funds a committee has been organized. On that committee are such men as Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State; Colonel Henry Stimson, former Secretary of War; and Colonel Carmi Thompson, the special representative of the President in a recent investigation of the Philippines. Nearly thirty years ago General Wood, in Cuba, authorized the beginning of the war against yellow fever which ended in the eradication of that disease. To-day, as Governor-General of the Philippines, Leonard Wood is at the head of another campaign against disease which he hopes and believes will stamp out leprosy. For this purpose a fund of $2,000,000 is needed. Already about half of the governors in the States of the Union have agreed to serve as honorary chairmen in their respective States. When the appeal reaches readers of The Outlook, we hope they will be prepared to respond with generosity. The Government of the Philippine Islands is taking its part in this fight, but it cannot carry it on alone. To supply the necessary means is one way by which Americans can prove their sense of responsibility for

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International

The New York Police Commissionership has been the political graveyard of many men. Theodore Roosevelt was the outstanding exception to this general rule. Mr. McLaughlin has retired after a successful administration to assume an important position in industry

Keystone

On the left George V. McLaughlin, who has retired as Police Commissioner of New York City to become Vice-President and Chairman of the Postal Telegraph Company. On the right is his successor, Joseph A. Warren

the archipelago over which their flag flies.

An Ancient Buried City

Not only archæologists and art lovers but students of ancient Roman life and literature will rejoice that the Italian Government is to begin at once to uncover Herculaneum. The possibilities are almost boundless. Almost eighteen hundred and fifty years ago Pompeii and Herculaneum were buried by the eruption of Vesuvius; the first was covered about twenty feet deep, and chiefly by ashes; the second, from fifty to a hundred feet deep, chiefly by mud, which quickly hardened, and by lava.

Pompeii, as all tourists know, has been extensively uncovered and is a marvel in its resurrection of a Roman resort of the first Christian century. Herculaneum, it is believed, was a larger and finer seashore resort for luxurious, wealthy Romans. In 1720 a shaft was sunk, and by great good luck hit on a stadium or theater. Little else has been done except to drive a few tunnels for a short distance from that center. Yet, even so, the authorities tell us that the art objects found far exceed in value and interest all those of Pompeii. One unique find was that of 1,800 papyrus manuscripts, charred outside but for the most part legible. One villa (the only one dug out, we believe) gave ample evidence of luxurious living and love of art.

The element of the unknown is a keen incentive to discovery. It will be strange, indeed, if Italy's new effort to inspire Italians of to-day with the ancient Roman vigor and courage shall not bring to light treasures that will be of world interest.

Courage in the Air

Commander Francesco de Pinedo in his seaplane fears not to venture far from possible landing-places. His craft's mechanical superiority and his own mastery of it release it into the chosen element, the air, with little thought of the land below it, which would mean a wreck if an emergency forced a landing on the ship's pontoons. De Pinedo seems to be proving that aviation emergencies may be eliminated. Several weeks ago he flew an air-line over dense South American jungle. Now he is circling the United States, making his landings on lakes and rivers and dammed streams hundreds of miles apart. His route is New Orleans; Galveston; San Antonio; Hot Springs, New Mexico; the Roosevelt Dam, in Arizona; San Diego, California; then up the Pacific coast and across country to the Great Lakes; to Montreal, Quebec, Boston, Washington, and New York; to Newfoundland; the Azores; Portugal; Rome.

Meanwhile two brothers in the flying fraternity are marooned out on the vast ice north of Alaska. Captain George H. Wilkins and his pilot, Ben Eielson, were seeking new land by airplane north of Point Barrow. The latest despatches at the time The Outlook goes to press report a wireless message from them indicating that they had been forced down onto the ice and had become stormbound. But for almost a week after that no more of their hand-generated signals had come.

The Threat of Germany's Merchant Marine

A despatch to the New York "Times" from its correspondent in Germany brought to the forefront certain potentialities of Germany's merchant marine. The correspondent's survey of the situation caused him to quote the prediction of German shipping men that, unless America starts building transatlantic ships, the American merchant marine will vanish from the high seas within a decade, and Germany's fleet will take its place. They justify this opinion by citing the fact that the American merchant fleet contains practically no ships built less than six years ago, whereas the German fleet, though it is only half as large as the American, is composed 40 per cent of ships less than five years old. Only 16.5 per cent of the world's tonnage is as young as that.

Dr. Cuno, the ex-Chancellor, who is now head of the Hamburg-American Line, describes the way the Germans expect this situation to work out: "While the volume of world trade has not substantially exceeded its pre-war level," he says, "world tonnage has grown about

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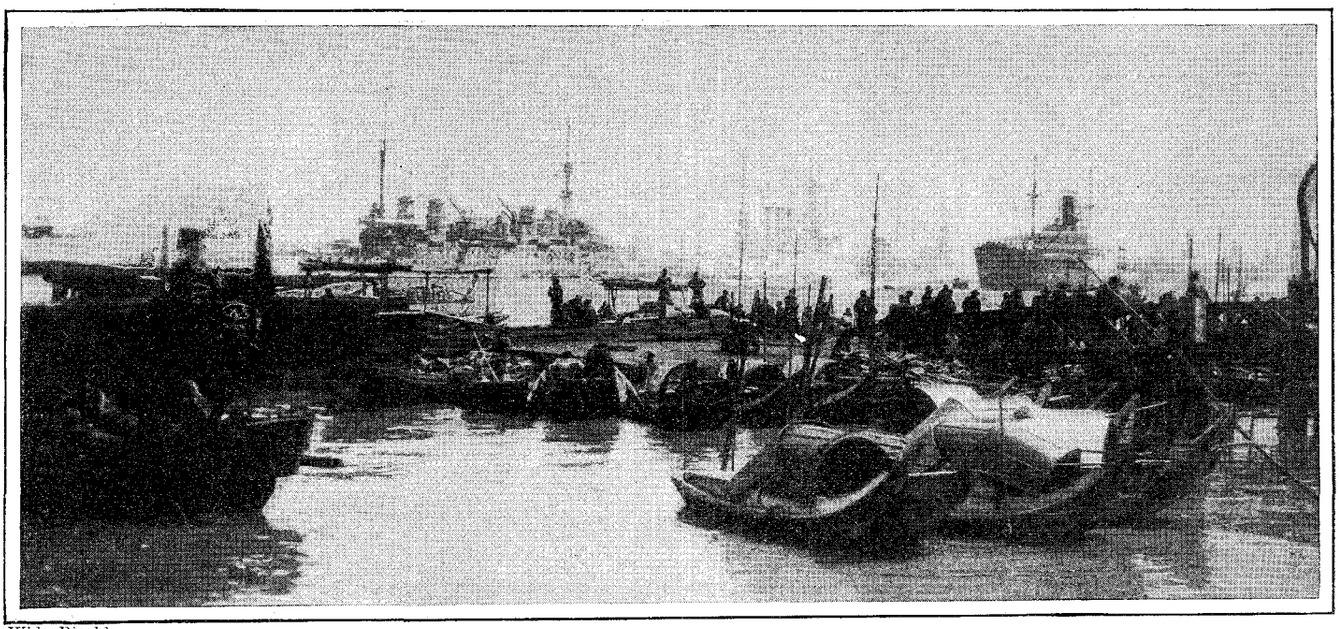

Wide World

The water-front at Shanghai, with an international fleet in the background

thirty-two per cent. When cargo space is abundant, the old, inferior, uneconomical ship cannot earn anything. Only the swift and efficient ship constructed in accordance with the latest technical principles can give its owner the possibility of realizing a profit." The German shippers are waiting for this process to eliminate the older ships of other nations, principally America, and to leave the newest vessels, principally Germany's, carrying the pick of the world's trade. To give credence to this expectation, the correspondent cited the ship-building figures of America and Germany as of September, 1926: The United States, 190,000 tons under construction, but almost entirely non-seagoing; Germany, 127,000 tons.

Perhaps the spokesmen make the situation sound inexorable to an extent not justified. Whether that is true or not, America's shipping is beleaguered. The next Congress should need no urging to devote its best energies to a campaign of relief.

The Challenge of China

"INTERVENE in China," is the cry coming across the Pacific to the United States. Both American and British forces are raising it. The French and Japanese appear still to be a little more hesitant about advocating an attempt to restore order in China by the use of force. But the members of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai and our British kindred in the Far East seem to be of one mind that only one course can be effective in meeting the anti-foreign campaign which has developed in the Chinese civil war—united action to suppress disorder and aid in the establishment of a central Government.

As a declaration of the Chamber of Commerce put it:

"We believe that immediate concerted action by the Powers to restore a condition of security for foreign lives and property in all the treaty ports and to recover all foreign properties which have been destroyed or confiscated will have a far-reaching influence throughout China to the ultimate benefit of the Chinese people."

Such a feeling on the part of some, and perhaps many, residents in an alien land who find themselves exposed to the perils of riot and pillage is easy to understand. The question is whether it prompts the best way—or even a sure way—to attain the just ends of American policy in China.

We are told that the United States ought to intervene in the interest of China, to "save China." But we have no business to impose upon China our view of what is for China's good. Nations are justly suspicious of other nations which propose to "save" them; and force set in motion for such professed objects leads no one knows where. Our first concern in China is for respect for rightful American interests.

We are told that the United States ought to intervene to protect American business and missions. But we cannot police China and force trade on the Chinese people profitably; and the mission bodies say that they do not want armed guards. Not only would such guards be useless for the promotion of Christianity, but their presence evidently would arouse feeling against the native Christians and put their lives in danger. A patrol blockade of the Yangtze River, such as has been suggested to cut North and South China off from each other, would perhaps establish a foreign sphere of influence in the region in which foreign traders—especially the British—have been particularly interested. But it would be a dubious way to advance commerce, and ruinous to foreign interests in other parts of China.

We are told that the United States ought to intervene to block Bolshevism in China. Resistance to Bolshevism is a purpose in which we would all agree. But intervention is not the way to fight it. That was tried in Russia, and ended ingloriously with the Allies and America at odds and Bolshevism intensified and strengthened. Conditions are different in China, of course. It is even most uncertain, indeed it is unlikely, that the Nationalist movement—loosely called "Red" by foreign observers—is Bolshevik. But, whatever it may turn out to be, intervention is no certain way to deal with it. Foreign military action in China is a good deal like attacking an elephant with pins.

We must do certain things as best we can in China. We must rescue our citizens who went to China on the basis of existing treaty agreements, and afford them safe shelter in the international port of Shanghai. Individuals, like those missionaries who have stuck to their posts, have the right to stay if they wish—at their own risk. But others who want protection and who obey the requests of American authorities to seek it at Shanghai must receive it. We must insist upon respect for our consulates—Consul Davis, of Nanking, says that his office there was deliberately attacked—and for the American flag, which was torn down from the Consulate at Chung-

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Springfield, Missouri

king. We must secure the best protection possible in the midst of a civil war for American business and property. And—most of all—we must keep our traditional liberty of action.

To identify our interests and policy in China with those of concession-holding Powers would be to involve the United States in a false position which we might have to regret for all the future. It is our business to take the lead for the sort of policy in China now which will best advance the historic American principles of preserving the integrity of China and keeping the "open door" of opportunity on equal terms for all foreigners there. Fortunately, Secretary Kellogg shows that he realizes this when he announces that Americans are being urged to withdraw to safety zones, that all aid asked by Admiral Williams at Shanghai is being given, and that the Government is exercising its right of independent action while co-operating with other Powers on problems of joint concern.

Imagine, for a moment, a similar situation in the United States: the southwestern half of the country at war with the northeastern half, rioting and banditry rife, a fierce resentment of all aliens aflame, and foreign lives and property attacked. Then imagine the spreading of news that the British had sent fleets to Boston and New York and landed troops, that the French had occupied Baltimore and Philadelphia and Washington, that the Italians had seized New Orleans, that the Canadians had entered Chicago in force, and that Japanese squadrons had arrived at Seattle and San Francisco. Would not Americans forget their differences, temporarily, and join to expel the foreigners? Could any other people, according to the means at their disposal, be expected to act differently? That is one feeling which is the same in any country, whether it is America or Russia or China. It is the situation we have to face in the Far East.

We need calm and far-sighted judgment. But intervention together with other Powers means to embark impetuously on a cruise with several captains and no fixed course of destination—and Heaven help the crew!

A Reassurance

A COMMENDABLE effort at consolidation, in the United States Department of Agriculture, of various units engaged in chemical research is meeting with a measure of opposition, not serious perhaps, but difficult of comprehension from a superficial view.

The Bureau of Chemistry is to absorb the Bureau of Soils (an organization that has had to do with soil chemistry and fertilizers), the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory (which has had to do with methods of extracting nitrogen from the air), and two offices from the Bureau of Plant Industry (which have had to do with soil fertility and soil bacteriology). Thus all of the chemical research work of the Department is to be consolidated under a single administrative head.

It is conceivable that objection might come from persons directly interested in the bureaus and offices to be absorbed, but it does not. It comes, in the main, from a former chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, the eminent chemist Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. Dr. Wiley may be regarded, practically, as the founder of the Bureau of Chemistry. He should have, it would seem, no sentimental objection to its becoming a larger bureau.

But if the Bureau of Chemistry is to gain a great deal, it is also to lose a little. The work of enforcing the Food and Drugs Act is to be taken out of the Bureau of Chemistry and placed in an administrative unit under the Director of Regulatory Work. That, apparently, is the thing to which Dr. Wiley makes strenuous objection. He is quoted as saying that enforcement of the act is to be taken out of the hands of chemists and placed in the hands of a "lawyer." But Dr. Wiley objects also to some things that have been done by the chemists in the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act.

This objection goes back to Dr. Wiley's warfare of almost a generation ago on benzoate of soda and sulphur dioxide in foods. He held that these two substances are injurious. The Remsen Referee Board, appointed by President Roosevelt, failed to find that they were injurious. Their use in foods has been permitted ever since, under the regulation, however, that the presence of either in a preserved food must be stated on the label. Dr. Wiley has never been reconciled to this practice.

Two of the three chiefs of the Bureau of Chemistry under whom the continuance of this practice has been permitted developed under Dr. Wiley's guidance. W. G. Campbell, though educated as a lawyer, was Dr. Wiley's chief examiner. Dr. C. A. Browne, who succeeded Mr. Campbell as Chief of the Bureau, was one of Dr. Wiley's laboratory chiefs.

It happens that the "lawyer" who is to wrest enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act from the hands of the chemists is this same Mr. Campbell, now Director of Regulatory Work of the Department of Agriculture and charged with the enforcement of nearly half a hundred laws. He has been engaged in food inspection work for twenty-one years. Enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act has actually been in his hands ever since Dr. Wiley appointed him chief inspector in 1907. In very large measure, he developed the machinery of enforcement. It was because of his efficiency in enforcing that particular act that the Department of Agriculture placed him in charge of all the regulatory work with which Congress has charged it. He will still have at his command, just as he has always had, the services of chemists in finding the facts upon which he will proceed. The only essential change is that the Bureau of Chemistry is no longer to be distracted from research work by the exigencies of enforcement.

In deciding upon the consolidation and, at the same time, the separation of functions, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine did not proceed upon his own judgment alone. A group of leading chemists outside of the Department studied the situation for months and recommended the changes.

When the Food and Drugs Act was passed, its administration was properly placed in the Bureau of Chemistry. Dr. Wiley was then chief of that Bureau. He was practically its founder. He was the father of the Food and Drugs Act. In both the Bureau and the act he was building to himself enduring monuments. He had at his command, as no one else did, the means for enforcing the act.

But 1906 was one year, and 1927 is another. Twenty years have intervened. Changes have come. Enforcement machinery can now function better outside than inside the Bureau of Chemistry.

The essential point in the situation is that the changes being made are not, in any sense, radical. Industry may be assured that it will not be upset. The public may be assured that its food supply will be safeguarded, as it has been since 1907.

Roman Catholicism and the Presidency

BETWEEN Roman Catholicism as a religious faith or system of doctrine and Roman Catholicism as a political power Americans of whatever creed should have no great difficulty in distinguishing.

Whether a man holds to the Roman Catholic faith or not, whether he accepts the creed of the Roman Catholic Church as an explanation of this life and as a hope for the life to come, has no bearing

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whatever upon his eligibility for public office; but whether his loyalty to the Roman Catholic Church as a political power is compatible with thorough loyalty to the constitution and principles of the nation of which he is a citizen has a very distinct bearing upon his eligibility.

That the Roman Catholic Church is a political power, not only in this country but in the world of nations, cannot very well be denied. To-day in many countries of Europe there are distinctive Catholic parties, and in some of them Catholic parties are determining factors in deciding national policies. In European chancelleries are representatives of the Vatican. Our next-door neighbor, Mexico, has been rent by a struggle between the Mexican Government and the Roman Catholic hierarchy as a political power.

Now the question of the relation between the Roman Catholic Church as a political power and the Government of the United States has been raised in the candidacy of Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, for the Presidency. In the "Atlantic Monthly" for April a New York attorney, Charles C. Marshall, has addressed an open letter to Governor Smith, presenting to him certain questions in the light of the political history of the Church to which he belongs and of its political doctrines. To such questions it is right that answers should be made. It is not sufficient to say that in the government of a free people there should be no distinction or consideration of religious beliefs. The questions that rise in the minds of Americans when a loyal Roman Catholic is considered for the Presidency are not religious questions, but political.

Even as political questions they are not of first importance or of National concern in the case of candidates for local offices, or even in the case of the appointment of an Associate Justice or Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Questions as to conflicting loyalties might arise without danger in such instances. But the Presidency of the United States is an office unique in the world. The fathers of the Constitution recognized it in making the office of the Presidency the only one to which a foreign-born American is ineligible. He, together with his understudy, the Vice-President, is the only representative of the electorate of the entire Nation. He has power to make war without declaring it. He institutes policies. He is not only the head of the state, but in a peculiar sense its guide and controller.

What is the nature of the Roman Catholic Church as a political power? What are the principles which it avows concerning the relation between itself and any state? What have been its practices, its claims upon its adherents, its record in making its claims effective?

Such questions have nothing to do with religious faith. They would be equally valid concerning the candidacy of any adherent of a political organization, whether it were Protestant or Catholic, Jewish or Christian, or the Ku Klux Klan.

Educated Sportsmen

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THE Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has just published an interesting bulletin which is a careful and complete survey of the place and influence of sports in British schools and universities. The author is Major Howard J. Savage, of the staff of the Foundation. Major Savage is a graduate of Tufts and Harvard, and has been a teacher of English in Harvard, Radcliffe, and Bryn Mawr. Among Major Savage's conclusions are the following:

1. Games and sports form an important phase of the educational process as it is carried on at British schools and universities.

2. However much participation in games may be insisted upon at public and day schools, at all universities sport is essentially casual. It is the result, not of compulsion or pressure in any form, but of individual volition and choice. College and university sport is therefore free from exaggerated self-consciousness.

3. The major emphasis of British university student opinions sustains academic work and the group of activities connected with it rather than games. Sport is made ancillary to study. The reason is to be traced in the strong persistence of the tradition that a university shall be conducted as primarily an intellectual agency.

4. The course of British sport has always been strongly influenced by the graduates of the universities and the public schools.

5. Since games are regarded in Great Britain as essentially play rather than work, the line between the amateur, the man who plays at his games, and the professional, the man who works at sport for financial profit, is strictly drawn in most branches of athletics.

6. It is to the tonic quality of moral education implied in these ideals that games and sports in British schools and universities significantly contribute.

If these six judgments were summarized epigrammatically, would they not read thus: In Great Britain the universities control athletics, while in America athletics control the universities?

Major Savage might have pointed out —although, doubtless it was outside his purview—that the influence of university men on sport in Great Britain is distinctly indicated in English literary annals. The two foremost contemporary writers on golf in England, for example, are public school and university men. Bernard Darwin is an Etonian and a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge; Horace Hutchinson was educated at Charter House School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took classical honors. I do not know of any instances in this country of sports writers with such a literary background. The result is that the writings on sport by both Darwin and Hutchinson have a literary flavor that is hard to find in the sporting columns of American newspapers.

Moreover, the first-class men of letters in England have not thought it unworthy of their art to write on sports of various kind. The Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, a statesman and barrister by vocation, but an essayist by choice, has a delightful paper on George Borrow, who wrote the best apostrophe to prize-fighters that has probably ever been penned in English. This tribute may be found in the famous twenty-fifth chapter of "Lavengro," and is, says Mr. Birrell, "as good as Homer."

But perhaps the best example of that appreciation of the fine side of sport, which is not uncommon among Englishmen of letters, is found in an essay of Hazlitt's. If there ever was an Englishman who lived, and moved, and breathed in an atmosphere of literature, it was William Hazlitt. It may almost be said that he out-Lambed Charles Lamb in this respect. In one of his essays, written more than one hundred years ago, he paid the following tribute to a famous handball or fives player:

> When a person dies, who does any one thing better than any one else in the world, which so many others are trying to do well, it leaves a gap in society. It is not likely that any one will now see the game of fives played in its perfection for many years to

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Answers
To One Hundred Questions

With References to Dates and Pages of The Outlook in Which They Appear

(See Pages 451-452)

1. In the southwest corner of Yellowstone Park (January 19, p. 79).
2. Daniel J. Moody, Governor of Texas (January 5, p. 15).
3. President Grant, in 1872 (January 19, p. 79).
4. George Gershwin (February 2, p. 146).
5. Senator Deneen, of Illinois (February 2, p. 149).
6. The British (March 23, p. 372).
7. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (March 2, p. 264).
8. In Cairo (January 12, p. 38).
9. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor in Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet (February 2, p. 131).
10. Alphonse Daudet (February 16, p. 195).
11. On the Wichita National Forest, in Oklahoma (February 23, p. 231).
12. Eight hundred million million million miles (March 23, p. 355).
13. France—M. Paul Claudel (March 16, pp. 337, 338).
14. The War of 1812 (March 9, p. 300).
15. Launcelot (February 23, p. 246).
16. Belgium (February 16, p. 206; February 23, p. 238).
17. A Southern newspaper columnist, a contemporary of Eugene Field (January 19, p. 74).
18. In Japan, the marriage of Hirohito, the present Emperor (January 5, p. 12).
19. The culinary art (January 26, p. 109).
20. California and Florida, principally (February 9, p. 173).
21. Super-power harnesses together existing power plants, while giant power would tap energy at the coal mines, using the by-products for other purposes and distributing power to farms and households as well as to industry (March 2, pp. 264, 265).
22. Professor Charles Cestre (February 16, p. 196).
23. By transatlantic radio telephone (January 19, p. 69).
24. Carlotta, wife of Maximilian (February 2, p. 134).
25. Germany (February 16, p. 196).
26. The University of Paris (February 23, p. 232).
27. The Sixty-ninth Congress (March 23, p. 356).
28. Japan (March 16, p. 341).
29. General Chiang Kai-shek (March 9, p. 302).
30. Achilles, at Troy (February 23, p. 246).
31. None (February 16, p. 207).
32. A gunman of the West half a century ago (January 19, p. 65).
33. From the Latin adjective "classicus," which took on the meaning "belonging to the first class" (January 12, p. 43).
34. President Masaryk, of Czechoslovakia (January 26, p. 110).
35. George Washington (February 9, p. 173).
36. Pinero's "Trelawney of the Wells" (March 30, p. 396).
37. Porto Rico (January 5, p. 6).
38. Managua (January 19, p. 72).
39. The Lausanne Treaty (February 2, p. 135).
40. Ogden L. Mills, of New York (February 16, p. 198).
41. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (March 23, p. 358).
42. The Emperor of Japan, Yoshihito (February 23, p. 233).
43. M. Sebastien Charléty (March 23, p. 360).
44. Lord Charnwood (March 23, p. 364).
45. From farmers of the North who were Cantonese sympathizers (March 9, p. 303).
46. Rev. Mark Pattison, of Lincoln College, Oxford (March 2, p. 267).
47. George Washington—Washington and Lee University (February 16, p. 211).
48. Of Mindanao, in the Philippines (January 26, p. 116).
49. In Switzerland, where elections are on Sunday (January 12, p. 45).
50. Jugoslavia (January 26, p. 110).
51. A play given this year by the Civic Repertory Theater in New York (February 23, p. 231).
52. About $20 an acre (March 30, p. 400).
53. Vice-President (January 5, p. 8).
54. The Atlanta "Constitution" (January 19, p. 74).
55. Dr. Ralph Adams Cram (February 2, p. 136).
56. Yes (February 16, p. 201).
57. Forty (February 23, p. 233).
58. Boston (March 23, p. 362).
59. The Catalan provinces (March 23, p. 367).
60. Nevada (March 9, p. 305).
61. "The King's Henchman" (March 2, p. 268).
62. The Cosmos Club (February 23, p. 237).
63. France; Great Britain; Switzerland (January 26, p. 111).
64. The Japanese, in the reign of the Meiji Emperor (January 12, p. 46).
65. It is a school in England (January 26, p. 112).
66. Eight thousand (February 9, p. 182).
67. Tangier (March 30, p. 402).
68. Stanley M. Bruce (January 12, p. 35).
69. The Northern Pacific, the Great Northern (January 26, p. 100).
70. The "thrust" of abutting arches and the weight and thrust of buttresses (February 2, p. 136).
71. Toronto University (February 16, p. 203).
72. Laurence Stallings (February 23, p. 234).
73. "No water" (March 30, p. 387).
74. A cell, in prison slang (March 23, p. 370).
75. Lumber (March 23, p. 371).
76. William Z. Ripley (March 9, p. 309).
77. The Tennessee River (March 2, p. 273).
78. The Colorado River (March 2, p. 276).
79. Historical (March 9, p. 299; February 9, p. 165).
80. If you can find this out, please let us know (February 16, p. 204).
81. Prince William of Sweden, who has been lecturing in the United States (January 12, p. 49).
82. On Mindanao and the other southern islands (January 26, p. 115).
83. Solon, as portrayed by the Greek writer Lucian, explained, "It is not out of brutality that they strike one another and tumble each other in the mud" (February 16, p. 205).
84. As a tactful protest to Primo de Rivera against his wholesale exilings (March 30, p. 402).
85. Platinum (January 12, p. 38).
86. A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard, and Ernest Martin Hopkins, of Dartmouth (January 26, p. 103; March 30, p. 388).
87. President Coolidge's raccoon (March 30, p. 394).
88. By Mexico only (February 9, p. 170).
89. The electric light (February 23, p. 227).
90. Hungary (March 2, p. 259).
91. Australia (March 30, p. 392).
92. Two years; rebuilt in 1925, following a fire nine years before (March 23, p. 371).
93. At Lausanne, Switzerland (February 23, p. 239).
94. The late Senator William A. Clark's $6,000,000 mansion in New York (February 16, p. 202).
95. Alphonse Daudet, "The Three Low Masses" (February 2, p. 140).
96. The Bank of Italy (March 30, p. 406).
97. No; his $50 fine was set aside on a technicality by the Tennessee Supreme Court (January 26, p. 108).
98. The McFadden Law (March 9, p. 292).
99. Eighty-five per cent (February 23, p. 244).
100. The University of Chicago; Johns Hopkins University (March 16, p. 325).

come—for Cavanagh is dead, and has not left his peer behind him. It may be said that there are things of more importance than striking a ball against a wall—there are things indeed which make more noise and do as little good, such as making war and peace, making speeches and answering them, making verses and blotting them; making money and throwing it away. But the game of fives is what no one despises who has ever played at it. It is the finest exercise for the body, and the best relaxation for the mind. The Roman poet said that "Care mounted behind the horseman and stuck to his skirts." But this remark would not have applied to the fives-player. He who takes to playing at fives is twice young. He feels neither the past nor future "in the instant." Debts, taxes, "domestic treason, foreign levy, nothing can touch him further." He has no other wish, no other thought, from the moment the game begins, but that of striking the ball, of placing it, of *making* it! This Cavanagh was sure to do. Whenever he touched the ball, there was an end of the chase. His eye was certain, his hand fatal, his presence of mind complete. He could do what he pleased, and he always knew exactly what to do. He saw the whole game, and played it; took instant advantage of his adversary's weakness, and recovered balls, as if by a miracle and from sudden thought, that every one gave for lost. He had equal power and skill, quickness, and judgment. He could either outwit his antagonist by finesse, or beat him by main strength. Sometimes, when he seemed preparing to send the ball with the full swing of his arm, he would by a slight turn of his wrist drop it within an inch of the line. In general, the ball came from his hand, as if from a racket, in a straight horizontal line; so that it was in vain to attempt to overtake or stop it. As it was said of a great orator that he never was at a loss for a word, and for the properest word, so Cavanagh always could tell the degree of force necessary to be given to a ball, and the precise direction in which it should be sent. He did his work with the greatest ease; never took more pains than was necessary; and while others were fagging themselves to death, was as cool and collected as if he had just entered the court. His style of play was as remarkable as his power of execution. He had no affectation, no trifling. He did not throw away the game to show off an attitude, or try an experiment. He was a fine, sensible, manly player, who did what he could, but that was more than any one else could even affect to do. His blows were not undecided and ineffectual—lumbering like Mr. Wordsworth's epic poetry, nor wavering like Mr. Coleridge's lyric prose, nor short of the mark like Mr.

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Brougham's speeches, nor wide of it like Mr. Canning's wit, nor foul like the "Quarterly," not *let* balls like the "Edinburgh Review." Cobbett and Junius together would have made a Cavanagh. He was the best *up-hill* player in the world; even when his adversary was fourteen, he would play on the same or better, and as he never flung away the game through carelessness and conceit, he never gave it up through laziness or want of heart. The only peculiarity of his play was that he never *volleyed,* but let the balls hop; but if they rose an inch from the ground, he never missed having them. There was not only nobody equal, but nobody second to him. It is supposed that he could give any other player half the game, or beat him with his left hand. His service was tremendous. He once played Woodward and Meredith together (two of the best players in England) in the Fives-court, St. Martin's-street, and made seven and twenty aces following by services alone—a thing unheard of. He another time played Peru, who was considered a first-rate fives-player, a match of the best out of five games, and in the three first games, which of course decided the match, Peru got only one ace. Cavanagh was an Irishman by birth, and a house-painter by profession. He had once laid aside his working-dress, and walked up, in his smartest clothes, to the Rosemary Branch to have an afternoon's pleasure. A person accosted him, and asked him if he would have a game. So they agreed to play for half-a-crown a game, and a bottle of cider. The first game began—it was seven, eight, ten, thirteen, fourteen, all. Cavanagh won it. The next was the same. They played on, and each game was hardly contested. "There," said the unconscious fives-player, "there was a stroke that Cavanagh could not take: I never played better in my life, and yet I can't win a game. I don't know how it is." However, they played on, Cavanagh winning every game, and the by-standers drinking the cider, and laughing all the time. In the twelfth game, when Cavanagh was only four, and the stranger thirteen, a person came in, and said, "What! are you here, Cavanagh?" The words were no sooner pronounced than the astonished player let the ball drop from his hand, and saying, "What! have I been breaking my heart all this time to beat Cavanagh?" refused to make another effort. "And yet, I give you my word," said Cavanagh, telling the story with some triumph, "I played all the while with my clenched fist."—He used frequently to play matches at Copenhagen-house for wagers and dinners. The wall against which they play is the same that supports the kitchen-chimney, and when the wall resounded louder than usual, the cooks exclaimed, "Those are the Irishman's balls," and the joints trembled on the spit!—Goldsmith consoled himself that there were places where he too was admired: and Cavanagh was the admiration of all the fives-courts, where he ever played.

I have never seen a game of hand-ball, or "fives," which Major Savage says is still listed—along with boxing, fencing, lacrosse, polo, and tennis—as a minor sport in the great schools and universities of England; I do not understand its technique nor its rules of scoring; but I enjoy from time to time reading the foregoing passage from Hazlitt as an illustration of what sport may do for virility and what literature may do for sport.

Conversations with Workmen

By BRIDGET DRYDEN

I—The Welder

IT is almost impossible for her to meet a workman in any capacity without finding herself in the space of two minutes plunged into the rôle of audience, an intensely interesting one to her, and listening to his recital of some episode in his life. She can never recall afterwards just how the thing began. She is writing in her room. The housekeeper taps at her door. "There's a welder downstairs to see you." She goes down, her head full of this or that, her poem or story, her correspondence, and in two minutes after—

"You should see the blasting mills. I said I'd never work anywhere else after I'd been in one. I never go by one but I want to go in, lonesome-like. When the rough ore flames up like a huge flower-pot fifty or sixty feet high, it's a sight to see. And the big husky lads, half naked. Did you ever see the melted ore, cherry-red, running through the troughs to the ladles? They scoop it out with a ladle that turns on a hinge, and you can shut it off like a faucet, just the same as a faucet. It don't cool at all. They run it into the table for the ingots; fifty or one hundred pounds they weigh. You ought to begin with the blasting mill and the ore and pig iron. But the steel mills, they're wonderful! They put in manganese and sulphur and get steel, the different grades. Did you ever see C steel? And next come the billets. A man stands at the furnace all the time, charging it and tapping off, then begins over again, charging and tapping off. Day and night, it's the same, never going cool. There's no time set off for lunch—you just eat when you can. You can't tell when you'll stop doing one thing. Never any noon whistle or time for lunch called. Just eat when you can. Takes a tough man to stand over one of those furnaces. I had a husky Irish lad under me, the assistant. Each worker has an assistant. He was twenty-six and weighed 200 pounds if he weighed a pound. Then there's the slag. It stops up the whole works if you don't flash it out; flashing out the slag with a big scoop, it's like foam. The red slag all melted white-hot and like foam. Hundreds of pounds of it when it's cool. Steel is nothing but sulphur and manganese and phosphorous, that's what steel is. You ought to go through a wire mill, rolling out the billets for the wire, rolling it out like silver threads and ribbons. I worked first in Alabama and Tennessee. I was a lad then, just twenty-one, and I weighed one hundred and twenty-eight pounds. That's all I weighed, and you see the height of me. I was a bean-pole, and the doctors said I had consumption and was going to die. Said I couldn't live nohow. So I went to the steel mill and looked in at the door of them great furnaces and saw it, the whole sight of it; it's a beautiful sight—there's nothing like it; and I hired out to charge the furnace. I wasn't going to die. I stuck out agin the doctors, and I gained and put on. End of that year I weighed one hundred and ninety pounds, and there wasn't nothing I couldn't pick up and walk off with. No, ma'am. I do the welding now. Your stove-piece there is stronger than when it was new. You melt it, the cast-iron stick, more than white-hot, running-hot, with an acetylene torch, and you work it all in there in the crack. Yes, ma'am, there's a lot to the milling business."

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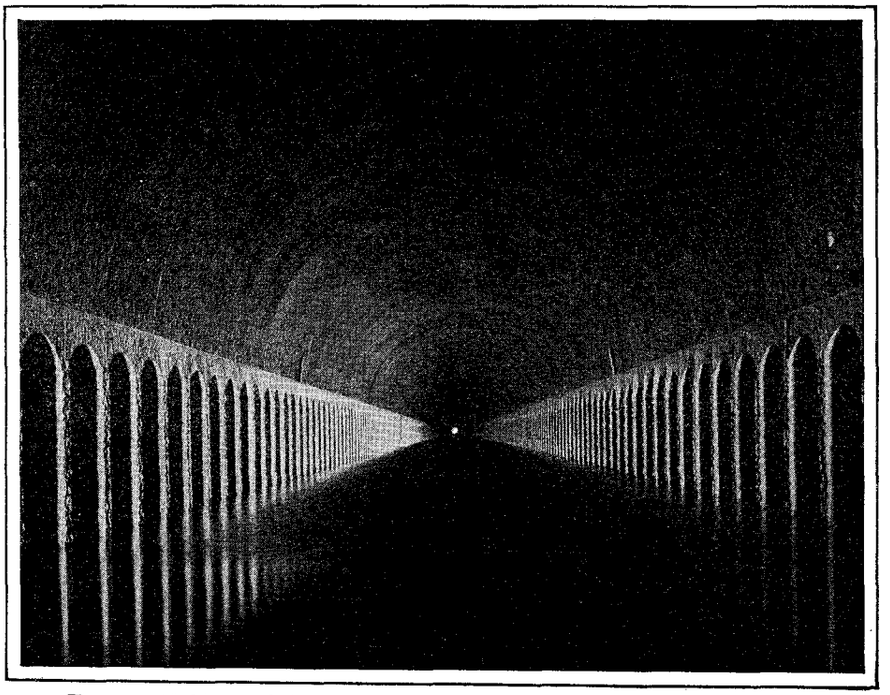
The World's Largest Tunnel

By GOLDA M. GOLDMAN

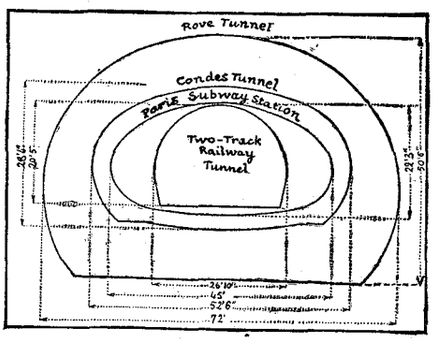
ON April 27 M. Gaston Doumergue, President of France, will officially inaugurate the largest subterranean waterway in the world, the Rove Tunnel. This masterpiece of engineering, cut for 4⅓ miles through the mountains of Nerthe, which separate the port of Marseilles from the Lake of Berre, forms one stage of a barge canal uniting the Mediterranean with the rivers Rhône and Saône, and thus with the basins of the Loire and the Seine in the north of France.

For almost a hundred years engineers and directors of Marseilles have been developing the possibilities of the harbor with a view to uniting it with a network of inland rivers and canals which would give access to the northern provinces, much as New York is joined by the Erie Canal to the Great Lakes and the Western States. The progress of this development has been hampered by the fact that the mouths of the Rhône River, with which the port should normally connect, are about 33 miles west of Marseilles, and, furthermore, that they are impractical for navigation because their beds change constantly and in addition are annually inundated with great quantities of mud. An attempt to meet the situation resulted in the completion in 1871 of a canal connecting the Gulf of Fos with the small port of Saint Louis du Rhône, and so with the river; but it was impractical for inland waterway boats to traverse the 37½ miles of open sea between Marseilles and the canal.

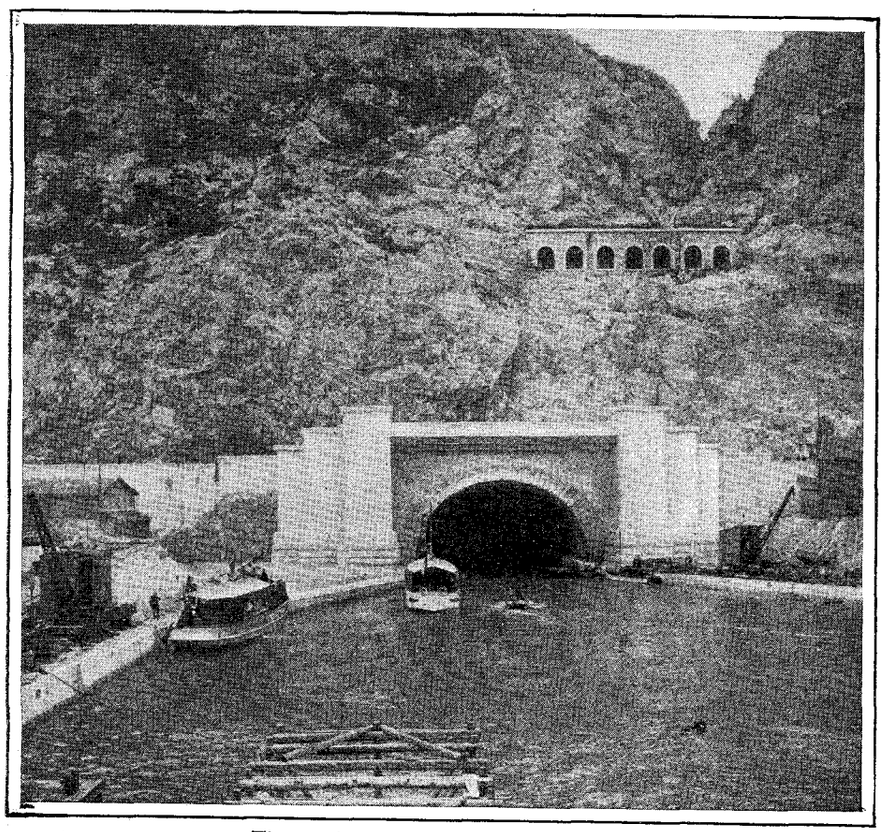


The size of this canal through a mountain may be judged by comparison with the figure of the man at the right

The Rove Tunnel is only one link of the new Marseilles-Rhône connection. The rest of the system, composed of canals and of dikes along the shore of the Mediterranean and of the Lake of Berre, is not yet complete. But the Rove Tunnel is the most important part. Even to say that this cut is the largest of its kind gives no adequate idea of its size, which can better be judged from the fact that the Rove Tunnel is nearly three times as wide and more than twice as tall as a railroad tunnel large enough for two trains. It is approximately 72 feet wide, and 50 feet in height from the lowest level of the basin to the top of the vault. In excavating the Rove Tunnel it was necessary to extract 2,500,000 cubic meters of material, more than one and a half times as much as for the two coupled tunnels of the Simplon, which for a length of 12½ miles required the extraction of only 1,600,000 cubic meters.



Cross-section showing the size of the Rove Tunnel as compared with others



The south entrance to the Rove Tunnel

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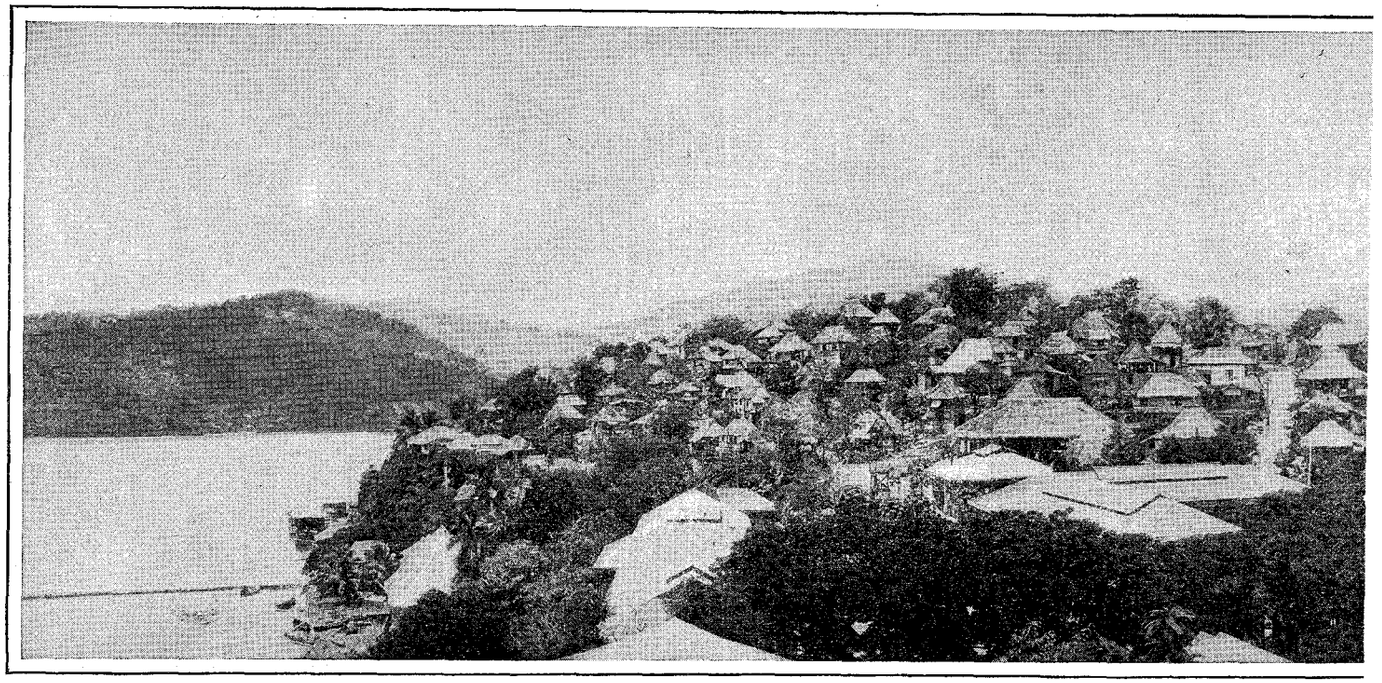

Culion— not a prison for l

The Cul

By GEC

Dorothy Paul Wade, wife of Dr. H. W. Wade, chief of the Leper Colony at Culio

"OVER one thousand lepers have been cured at Culion, and sent back to live among their friends."

This statement from the wife of the head of Culion Leper Colony left me stupidly wondering. It was like hearing some one say that amputated arms and legs would grow out again. For thousands of years, since the earliest knowledge of leprosy, it has been believed to be incurable.

Mrs. Wade smiled delightfully at my surprise. Since returning to America she has become accustomed to receive looks of astonishment at this statement. It fills her with pride to think that her husband, Dr. H. W. Wade, is largely responsible for the marvelous cures that have been effected, and the hope that is now possible for the unfortunate people for whom in past years there was no hope. She also has had a hand in this work. For several years she has assisted her husband in Culion, living among and working with the lepers.

Eradication of leprosy from the Philippines, which now seems to be entirely probable, will be another victory to the credit of Governor-General Leonard Wood, whose ardent prosecution of the campaign to eradicate yellow fever was so successful.

For years General Wood, with a few United States Army medical men, a dozen French nuns, and a handful of volunteer missionaries, has worked with limited facilities to show that leprosy could be eradicated, or at least controlled. Now at Culion they have proved that it can be done, and there are a thousand happy people ready to attest to the wonders they have worked.

CULION lies some two hundred miles to the south from Manila. It is a small wooden town, built chiefly on stilts, that rambles up and down hill on the edge of a beautiful but deserted harbor, where once a month a tiny steamer calls. Here, cut off from the rest of the world, Mrs. Wade and her husband with a small group of assistants have worked quietly for years to conquer one of the world's oldest and most dreaded diseases. While they have worked in the leper colony Governor Wood, with another small band of helpers, has worked in co-operation on the outside. From time to time the Governor makes visits to the colony. These visits are epic occasions, as is the sight of any one from the outside, and call for brave displays of holiday making, wearing of best clothes, and jollification.

Each monthly call of the tiny steamer is an event. Then relatives of the afflicted ones bring or send small gifts and comforts. News is exchanged, fresh supplies of papers and magazines are eagerly received, letters are read, and, the greatest treat of all, a moving-picture reel is brought in. The next day the little steamer chugs away, and the drab life of Culion continues. Now there shines before these people the hope of recovery. No longer do they live in misery, with the certain knowledge that the future holds nothing for them but a terrible death.

UNTIRING work of leprologists over a long period of years has been rewarded. The cure for leprosy was discovered in a certain type of oil called "chaulmoogra." Early experiments showed that chaulmoogra oil had the necessary qualities for the destruction of the leprosy germs, but giving chaulmoogra through the stomach brought such terrible indigestion that the cure was almost as bad as the disease.

The next step was to discover a method of getting chaulmoogra into the system without causing irritation of the digestive organs. This discovery came from the work being done in the Philippine leper colony, though the discovery of chaulmoogra and its application seems to have been the combined efforts of leprologists in various parts of the world.

Under the administration of Dr. V. G. Heiser as Director of Health in the Philippines, Dr. E. Mercado, of San

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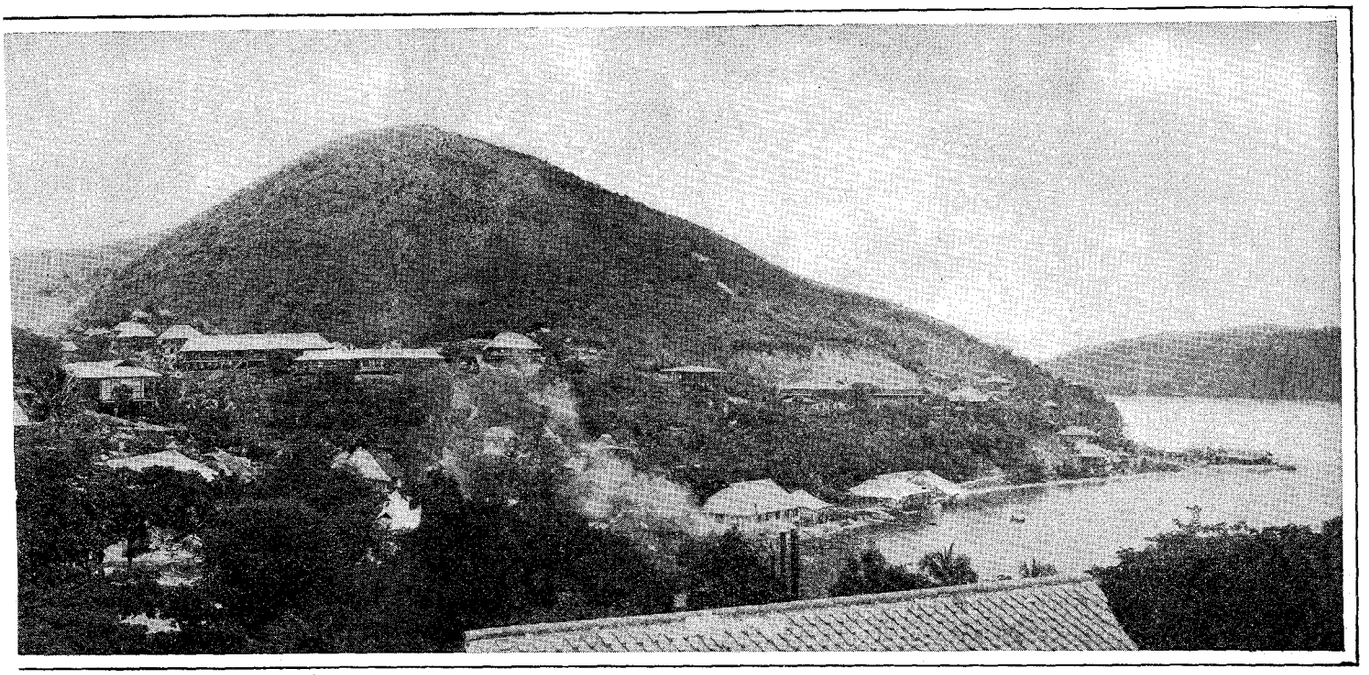

ıd, but a haven of promise

t Culion

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the thousand lepers cured there and sent back to their homes in the last six years

Lazaro Hospital, used a preparation which could be given by injection; this method was found to be more effective. Yet it was not entirely satisfactory, and a still better method was sought.

Stimulated personally by Dr. Heiser, Sir Leonard Rogers, working on leprosy in India, undertook by chemical modification of the oil to develop a more effective form of the drug. He apparently succeeded in this, using the oil in the form of a water-soluble "soap" which can be injected into the veins. Soon after Sir Leonard's discovery, Dr. Dean, a chemist working in Hawaii, aroused interest in another chemical modification known as the "ethyl esters." Dr. McDonald and Dr. Hollman, of the United States Public Health Service, used these in Honolulu, with very striking results. This form of the medication, which is injected into the muscles, is now used extensively.

FROM the time the United States assumed responsibility for the Philippine Islands a great deal of attention has been paid the leprosy problem. Before that time there had been no systematic attempt to segregate or otherwise care for the lepers, and it was not known how many there were in the islands. The most conservative estimate was 10,000. The first Military Government took initial steps to prepare for the separation of these unhappy people from the healthy population. The civil Government joined in the movement, and the matter was energetically pursued; for every one was convinced of the necessity both of caring for the lepers themselves and of segregating them, so that they might not infect others.

As early as 1901 work was begun on the projected colony on Culion Island. Various circumstances delayed this, and it was not until May of 1906 that the first ship-load of lepers was taken to the island, which was then rather desolate and poorly equipped. Since that time the segregation of lepers has been carried out as thoroughly as possible, though there have been many handicaps in conducting this work. The greatest difficulty to overcome has been the hiding away by relatives of those afflicted. For centuries the Filipinos have been accustomed to have leprosy in their midst, and regarded it much the same as we in America regard tuberculosis—just something terrible and pitiful, yet beyond the power of ordinary mortals to help. Culion was regarded as a sort of prison, and, because for many years no leper ever returned from there to tell his people the truth, many strange stories went abroad about the suffering and misery that those taken there were subjected to. But now that is all changed. Cured lepers have returned to their friends and told of the kindness and help given them by the workers of the colony.

The result of returning these "negative" cases to their homes in the last two years has been a sudden discovery of formerly unknown lepers, who for many years have been kept in hiding for fear of being taken to Culion. Now they are coming out and begging to be taken there and cured of their disease.

Since its first beginning Culion has developed into the largest leper colony in the world. It is now a real town, with an inmate population of more than five thousand. In many respects these people lead surprisingly normal lives, and, in spite of their physical condition and separation from their relatives, the majority are contented; for now they have hope. Schools have been established in Culion, so that while these people are going through the process of being cured they are being equipped to support themselves in even better circumstances than before being afflicted.

NO longer do they sit and stare vacantly into an empty future. Today you will see them gathered in groups eagerly discussing their plans for the future; or you will find them poring over their books, or working to master a trade. To them has come the greatest boon to mankind—the hope of life.

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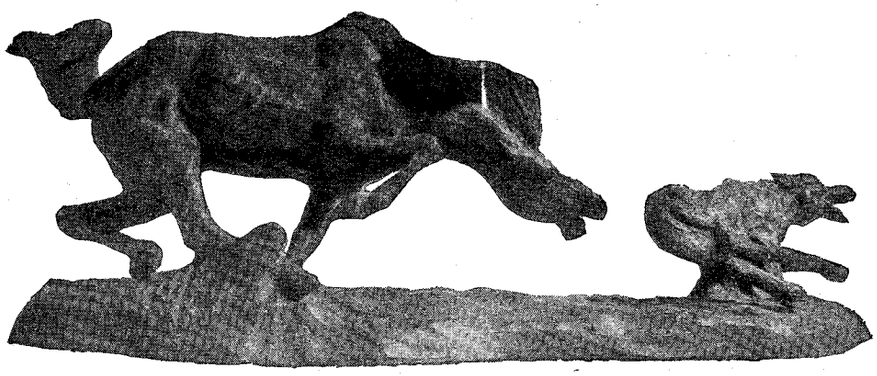

A bronze by Charles Russell

Charles Russell—Cowboy Artist

By FRANK B. LINDERMAN

ASK any old plainsman or mountaineer, "Who has painted the best pictures of the West, especially the Northwest?"

"Charley Russell," he will answer, without the least hesitation or qualification.

"What about Remington?"

"Good," he will say. "Mighty good, especially when he painted regular soldiers. But he couldn't paint with Charley Russell. Remington didn't know, and couldn't feel the West as Charley did, because he wasn't part of it. Charley lived here since he was a kid. He saw life in the Northwest early, and he loved it even more than we did. But now he's gone, and there can never be another Charley Russell. It sure hurt me when he laid 'em down, partner."

THE passing of Charles Russell, the cowboy artist, saddened not only the old plainsmen and mountaineers, but everybody in the Northwest, since all knew and loved him. He was a boy of fifteen when he came to Montana to begin life for himself. He was sixty-two when he passed to the Shadow Hills at his home in Great Falls, on October 24, leaving behind him a wealth of wonderful stories told in pigment and bronze.

Russell's coming to the Northwest seems inspired. The very moment of his advent to the plains was propitious. The old life was already passing, and there had been none to write its history. Its characters, trappers and traders, touched the country so lightly that they left little to testify to the occupancy, and almost nothing of their history. They were nomads, not builders; and they drifted out of the picture before advancing civilization. They hoped always to keep ahead of it, and, in love with the wilderness, they deliberately strengthened popular belief that the Northwest was uninhabitable by the peaceably inclined whenever they could, so that its endless plains, high mountains, and dense forests, peopled with tribes of hostile Indians, set up their own barriers against settlement for more than a generation after the expedition of Lewis and Clark.

There had been but little change on the plains when Russell came. The gold stampedes westward to the Rockies in the sixties had not affected them, because, in its greed for the gold, civilization had literally jumped over the plains to the mountains, and in their gulches had set up its cities, with no thought for the vast country that remained wilderness between its outposts east and west. And there was little in common between the gregarious miner and the solitary plainsman, anyway. Greed led many to the mines. Perhaps none came to the mountains primarily to build or to permanently settle; all hoped to enrich themselves, and go away. But long before the exciting discovery of gold on Grasshopper Creek, in the mountains of Montana, trappers and traders had established themselves on the great plains eastward, and if hope of gain in the fur trade had been responsible for their coming, these men soon learned to love adventure more, and stayed for the love of the game. Their posts were small and far apart, and these were the establishments of substantial corporations retaining scores of engagees, hunters, and hangers-on. The free trappers were men who roamed the plains and mountains at their own sweet will, sold their furs at the posts, or carried them down the Missouri River to St. Louis, if they pleased. Copying the Indian in many of his ways, they were the most picturesque of all plainsmen, and the most hardy and daring. Their lives were filled to the brim with blood-stirring adventure, warfare, hardships that seemed only to wed them closer to the wilds, and a freedom that made them men apart from those in any settlement. Their customs, apparel, and even their language, fashioned by requirement and experience, were as much their own as the great plains themselves. Russell came in time to know them all.

THE cowman, coming up the trails from Texas with his herds, only added romance to the great grass country of the Northwest. Freighters with their bull teams and skinners with mules, taking cargoes in wagon-trains from Fort Benton, on the Missouri River, to the mines in the mountains, were not settlers. Even the scattered cow ranches were mostly only headquarters for cow outfits. They were not regular homes where there were women and children. A pan of milk in a cabin in those days did not forecast the establishment of a dairy. It merely testified that a venturesome cow-hand had had a fight with a cow, and that the cow had lost. Nobody on the plains missed civilization. Nobody wished it to come to him there. So the plains were unsettled—Montana a Territory—when Charley Russell came to them from St. Louis, a boy of fifteen.

Cut off from the influence of family, and full of filtered romance unshaded by the serious side of frontier life, which seemed always to be secondary and evanescent in its higher light of adventure, he fell easily into the ways of the people of the plains, and never forgot them. At the age of fifteen, more impressionable than ordinary boys because of his inherent art and natural love for primitive life, he began to know the Indian, the trapper, the trader, and the cowman; the latter, then rapidly becoming master of the plains, especially attracted him, and he became a cowboy.

His knowledge of the customs, apparel, and life of both white men and Indians of those days was perfect, and he was almost fanatical in his attention

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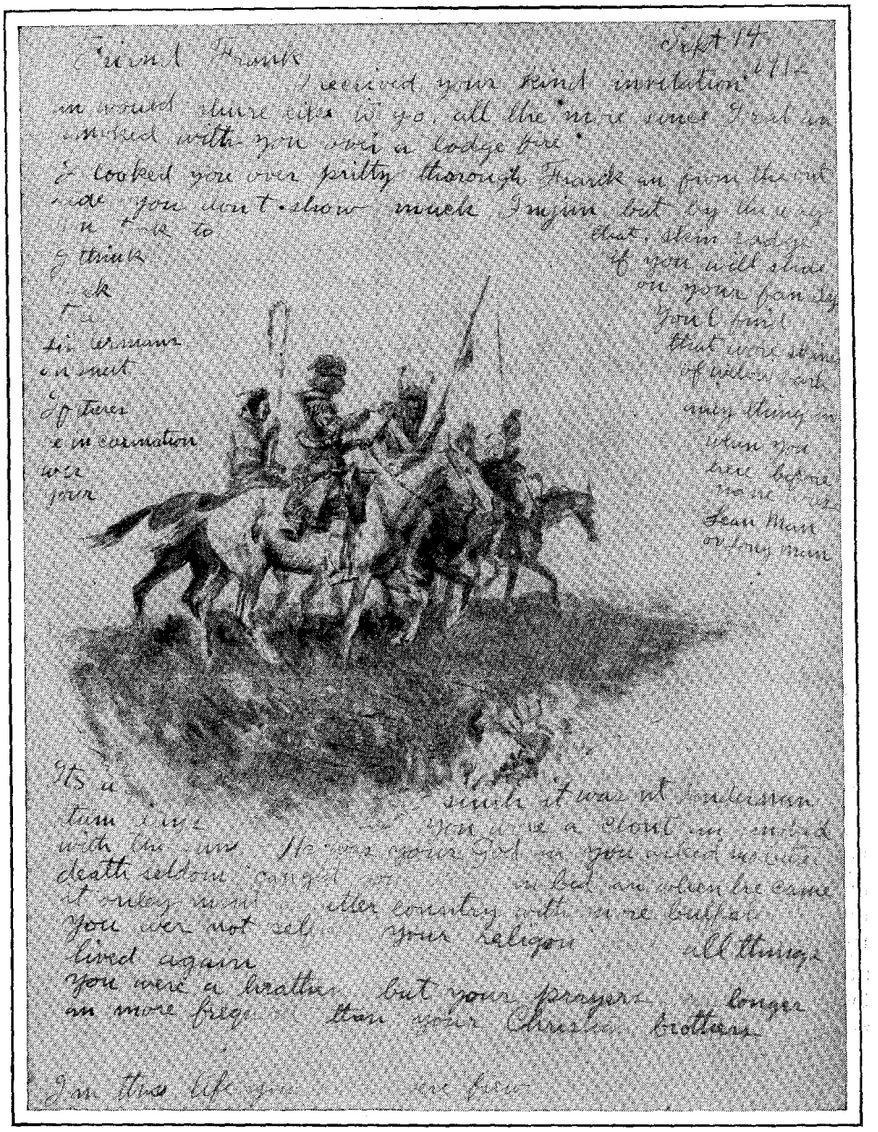
to detail in his paintings, which he began in the eighties and continued to the last day of his life. His "Waiting for a Chinook," a pen drawing of a cow, already reduced to a skeleton, standing humped up in a snow-drift on the plains, while a wolf near by confidently waited for starvation to save him even the possibility of a battle, was first to command wide attention. It was sent to Kaufman & Stadler in Helena, Montana, to acquaint them of conditions at their ranch during the terrible winter of 1886–7. The picture, done hurriedly to save writing a letter, and without proper materials, created much comment, and perhaps there was not a cowman in all the Northwest who was not familiar with its harrowing details. Those were days that threatened the cattle industry, but Charley Russell, for the amusement of himself and fellows, modeled animals, carved the butts of six-shooters, stocks of rifles, painted pictures on the cabin doors, and told stories to the delight of the hands fortunate enough to be employed with him during the awful winter of '86–7, when tens of thousands of cattle perished on the northern ranges.

RUSSELL'S philosophy of life was gathered from old plainsmen and mountaineers, both white and red. Their aphorisms never failed him as a source of deep wisdom, and their humor, so often embellished by his own and repeated in his inimitable manner, was the joy-cup of his life that remained full to the last, because of his own magical replenishments. He had no peer in the Northwest as a teller of stories, and with his face as straight as that of the chiseled Sphinx he could keep a group of friends convulsed with laughter for hours without once faltering, except to roll an occasional cigarette, and then his art held his audience breathless until he resumed.

I have never known a simpler, a more humble man, than Charley Russell. He hated the counterfeit of anything, and could not pose. He avoided strangers, and, shy as a little girl, sought his own kind whenever they were near. Unique among them, possessing great talent that was as naturally his own as the blood in his veins, he was unbelievably modest of his attainments. "I couldn't help but be a painter," he would say whenever compliments approached flattery. Writing of himself, he has said: "I'm old-fashioned and peculiar in my dress. I am eccentric (that's a polite way of saying I'm crazy). I believe in luck, and have had lots of it. To have talent is no credit to its owner, for what a man can't help he should get neither credit nor blame—it's not his fault. I'm an illustrator. There are lots better ones, but some worse. Any man that can make a living doing what he likes to do is lucky, and I'm that. Any time I cash in now, I win."



A page of a letter from Charles Russell to the author of this article. It reads:

Sept. 14, 1912.

Friend Frank—I received your kind invitation an would shure like to go, all the more since I eat an smoked with you over a lodge fire.

I looked you over pritty thorough Frank an from the outside you dont show much Injun but by the way you took to that skin lodge I think if you will slide back on your famely tree youl find Lindermans that wore skines an snelt of willow bark. If theres aney thing in reincarmation when you wer here before your nane was Lean Man or Long Man. Its a sinch it wasent Lindernan them days you wore a clout an smoked with the sun. He was your God an you asked mo better death seldom caught your kind in bed an when he came it onley ment a better country with more buffalo you wer not selfish your religon said all things lived again

You were a heathen but your prayers were longer an more frequent than your Christian brothers Im this life your words were flew

Once he told me, rather shamefully, of a "crooked deal" he had made in the early days of his art. He was flat broke when a stranger from Boston who was in town buying cattle asked him to paint two pictures. When they were finished, Russell carried them to the hotel where his patron was stopping, and said, "Here's your pictures, partner." The man was delighted. "How much are they, Mr. Russell?" he asked, reaching for his wallet. "He was a plumb stranger, and I thought I'd hit him good and hard, because none of the boys had any money. Grass hadn't even started on the ranges, and our saddles were in soak," confided Russell, "so I said, 'Fifty dollars.' And I'm a common liar if the fellow didn't dig out a hundred dollars and hand 'em over. He thought I meant fifty dollars *apiece*, you see. I got crooked as a coyote's hind leg right away. I didn't say a word. I just bought the fellow a drink, and kept the rest. He don't know to this day how bad he beat himself." To-day those pictures are worth many times the amount the purchaser paid for them in this "crooked deal."

THE life Russell painted was a life of action. His horses are alive. His buffalo, his Indians, his plainsmen, are not merely set upon his canvases; their action stirs one until he wishes earnestly that he might have lived on the plains

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with them. Even his bronzes are so full of lively action that they seem fairly to move. He seldom painted still objects. I remember that once when I carried to him a commission to paint a picture for the Montana Club at Helena, I was requested to ask him to paint us something "that was not going like the wind." He loved action. Even his illustrated letters are full of it, and whenever they are in evidence there is always a group of people gathered round them, eager to see more.

Quickly and easily impressed by speech or action, with a heart as tender as a child's, Russell felt keenly every cruelty practiced upon man or beast. I have seen him rescue a badgered mouse from a tormenting cat and carry it a hundred yards to safety, all the way commenting on cat creation in a manner wonderful to hear. "But I reckon God made them," he ended, excusing even the offending cat. He shunned all modern things, always ready to set the gauge of the past disparagingly against the present. Once at Lake McDonald we were walking near his summer home when we discovered that several hens that had been raised by an incubator and a small chick that had been hatched in the old-fashioned way were following us. Russell stopped to drive them back. At this, one of the hens picked viciously at the toes of the little chick, and it ran to us for protection. "Did you see that?" asked Russell, throwing a small stick at the chick-eating hen. "Get out!" he said, disgustedly, stamping his foot. "Git, you unnatural hussy! *Your* mother was a *lamp!*"

Charles Russell sorrowed over the passing of the old-time Northwest, and to his last day never quite forgave the seeming wantonness of the destruction which attended its settlement. There can never be another Charley Russell, any more than there can be another new Northwest; and if the men of the old days who have left us have kindled their fires in the Shadow Hills, then Russell has found them, and is happy there.

The Book Table

Edited by Edmund Pearson

Anthony Trollope

A Review by Ethel Parton

In the winter of 1872–3 the grown-ups of an American family were reading aloud two English novels, just published. The little girl of the household was not supposed to be interested, but she could listen if she wished. She was a bookish child, but her tastes at that time inclined markedly to the picaresque, to adventure, to wild Indians, to the gorillas of Mr. Paul du Chaillu, and such books by lesser authors as were hopefully sub-titled "A Story for Boys." But there was something inescapable about those novels. Long-drawn, full of desert stretches where nothing happened, she yet found herself forgetting her paper dolls and listening against her will to the steady voice that read on and on and on like a placid stream, with whose flow there soaked deep into her consciousness an abiding sense of England and the English. Of special scenes and its people she retained later but little remembrance, but the country had become as real and familiar as if she had lived there herself—as indeed, by grace of two great novelists and the responsive imagination of childhood, she had. The novels were "Middlemarch" and "The Eustace Diamonds."

It was but a few years before the child become a young girl, was reading George Eliot for herself with passionate delight; it was many before she grew to full understanding and enjoyment of Anthony Trollope. Trollope, as Mr. Michael Sadleir points out in his delicately discerning and ardently appreciative new biography,[1] is "the supreme novelist of acquiescence." Youth is not acquiescent; it demands that life be enhanced by romantic glamour, transformed by spiritual enthusiasm, or kindled by the leaping fire of revolt. The true and tranquil work of Anthony Trollope, from which these glories are absent, suits better the less impatient mind of maturity. Especially so, one would expect, now, when flaming youth flames its fiercest; yet one can never quite tell. His dutiful Victorian heroines, even, may be tolerantly enjoyed by to-day's youngsters because of their very "quaintness" and remoteness—girls as fresh and sweet as English roses, strong too in character and common sense, loyal, loving, and lovable. Lovely girls indeed, although never touched by that ineffable

[1] Anthony Trollope: A Commentary. By Michael Sadleir. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $5.

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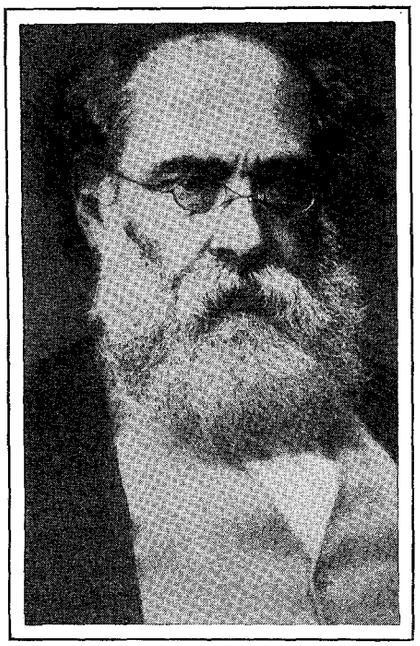


Anthony Trollope

something which transfigures certain young women into immortal figures of delight, such as Clara Middleton, or Elizabeth Bennet, or Beatrix Esmond, or—but this is to take issue with Mr. Sadleir, who is frankly in love with Trollope's girls and wears the favor of the charming Mary Thorne stuck in his helmet.

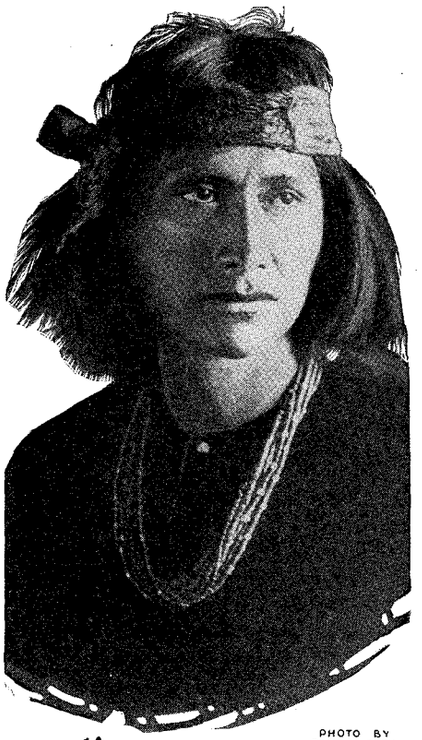
Perhaps he indicates a doubt that all Trollopians, who are by no means of one sex only, will share his enthusiasm to the full when he admits that Trollope's ideals concerning women were old-fashioned. Anthony Trollope loathed rampant feminists (they were not called feminists yet, but the rampant ones were at their rampingest) and believed feminine power could best be exercised over the recalcitrant or admiring male from the vantage-ground of married life, or on the road to attaining it. "Such a conception is of course a masculine one, but Trollope was unashamedly masculine, and lived in an age when traces at least of a masculine civilization still remained."

It is easy to forgive Mr. Sadleir this little fling on behalf of masculinity for the sake of the fine miniature biography of Frances Trollope to which, under the title "Anthony's Mother," his first seven chapters are devoted. Never did a braver lady wield a pen or manage and maintain a difficult family. The battle she put up against adverse fate was at times almost incredibly strenuous; as when, in a foreign country, she simultaneously nursed a sick daughter and a dying son, ran a household, and wrote the novel that must pay the bills. She was the author of that once-famous book "The Domestic Manners of the Americans," over which our sensitive young Nation developed an attack of hysterics only less violent than those precipitated some thirty years later by the American chapters of "Martin Chuzzlewit." Both Mrs. Tróllope and Dickens failed to appreciate the promise underlying our crudity; both depicted what they actually observed, honestly though caustically, and with less burlesque than modern readers are inclined to suppose. To his gallant and merry-hearted mother Anthony owed much by inheritance, and it is more than likely that it was a story of hers, "Petticoat Government," describing life in a cathedral town, which gave him the first impulse toward his crowning achievement in the Barchester novels.

He paid her his filial due in his autobiography—an autobiography which proved one of the most self-destructive ever written. When it was published shortly after his death, the taste of the time had already turned against him; with this unfortunate publication, ashes seemed to have been dumped upon an expiring flame. The æsthetic eighties would have none of an author who could write of the profession of letters as a man of business and declare that for him the great secret lay in binding himself to rules of labor such as mechanic or artisan is forced to obey. "A shoemaker when he has finished one pair of shoes does not sit down and contemplate his work in idle satisfaction, 'There is my pair of shoes finished at last. What a pair of shoes it is!' . . . I had quite accustomed myself to begin a second pair as soon as the first was out of my hands."

Time, an era of sounder criticism, and, above all, the indestructibly solid worth and vitality of the novels themselves have gradually overcome the disillusion wrought by the disastrous "Autobiography." If it were not so, Mr. Sadleir's book would almost suffice to effect a rescue. Under his disentangling touch the Anthony Trollope who emerges, sturdy, persistent, pugnacious, yet with "a lurking under-self, a timid melancholy wraith of past unhappiness" —for few men can have outlived a more wretched boyhood—is a man to command sympathy, respect, and cordial liking. The quality and characteristics of his work Mr. Sadleir discusses and illuminates with an art too thorough, too fine, and too free from superfluity to be fairly represented by condensation or quotation; it surmounts triumphantly obstacles of which a less perceptive writer might not have realized the existence.

"A smell, a pain, or a sound," he says, "is not more difficult to describe than the effect—at once soothing and excit-



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ing—produced on the readers' mind by the leisurely, nonchalant commentaries on English social life that carry the name of Anthony Trollope on their title-pages. . . . It is almost irritating that books so lustily prosaic should be so hard of definition."

All good Trollopians owe thanks to Mr. Sadleir. It may move some of them to interesting comment and comparison to learn that he thinks the three perfect novels of Anthony Trollope to be "Dr. Thorne," "The Claverings," and "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite."

Fiction

COMRADE JILL. By Herbert Adams. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.

A tale of London in 1931 on the verge of a general strike, with a young labor leader, his "comrade Jill" (daughter of a press magnate), and a powerful revivalist as the chief characters. As with most stories of the economic future, its purposefulness injures its fiction value.

THE MYSTERY OF THE ASHES. By Anthony Wynne. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.

Mr. Wynne's amateur detective, Dr. Hailey, is fit to compare with Sherlock Holmes in his facility of deduction from slight clues. Yet he only learns the truth of these mysterious murders when he hears the villain recite the crimes before an intended victim. So that the reader's chance of guessing the solution is slight indeed! That the story is a bit too lurid (as we used to call it) is its fault, but it is otherwise a notably good crime and detection tale.

THE BAND PLAYS DIXIE. By Morris Markey. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.

An amateurish story of Civil War times, in which two Northern soldiers, cousins, fall in love with the same Southern maiden, and become enemies. Luckily, the right one falls in battle at the right time.

THE LONGEST SHADOW. By Jeffery E. Jeffery. Little Brown & Co., Boston. $2.

"You have the sort of mind that's always painting pictures for itself—fanciful, exaggerated pictures," says Cathleen to Philip, "and you get more out of those pictures than you do out of the facts of your life. The grown-up person—what I mean by a grown-up person, anyway—can't do that. He's practical." Philip, however, is practical enough in mere external affairs; he is no helpless dreamer. But he is romantic, and at the end of the six determining years between twenty-four and thirty, though he has grown up, he still remains so. His illusions vanish, blotted out by the Longest Shadow, which is Reality, and his first love and dearest hopes go with them; but he does not lose his ideals, nor that inner glow of the spirit which enables him to meet trouble gallantly, be generous to those who disappoint him, and find in life still the joy of adventure and new possibilities of happiness. Mr. Jeffery is one of the younger English novelists, and is the more to be congratulated in himself escaping that darkest threat of the shadow of reality, mere ugliness, which has marred the work of so many of his contemporaries, who seem to feel beauty, grace, and sunshine incompatible with truth. He is further to be congratulated upon a novel soundly constructed, finely finished, and as satisfying to the potentially Ungentle Critic as to the Gentle Reader.

TWILIGHT. By Count Edouard Keyserling. The Macaulay Company, New York. $2.50.

"Twilight," a tragic love story set in a somber background of hidebound tradition which eventually claims the new generation, is remarkable for its quiet tone and its sustained mood of retired grandeur and unruffled peace. "Harmony," the second story in the book, is the tragedy of a super-æsthetic woman whose outward life as mistress of her estate is as harmonious as her separate spiritual existence, in which she secures herself against her passionately devoted husband. The first story expresses mood in environment, the second spiritual supremacy, and the third, "Kersta," is based on the entirely physical concept of life of the Lithuanian peasant girl. Each story is well done.

THE MARRIAGE BED. By Ernest Pascal. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.

This novel is one of the curiously mixed bag recently brought back from their moral hunt by the police authorities of Boston. In this case, it seems hardly likely that they looked beyond the title. The book could almost elicit praise as a moral tract on the ground that it makes infidelity seem such a gloomy and forbidding pastime that no married reader in his or her senses should ever care to engage in it. Mr. Pascal rings the changes on the theme with no less than three couples, driving the parallel stories with skill and fertile invention. Of these poor squirming victims, none engages the sympathies more than George, wrested from his sensible wife and comfortable home and forced to set up light housekeeping in a Greenwich Village apartment, "almost a studio," with a lovely incompetent. The novel does not overstep the modern limits of frankness and seems in most respects an honest and sincere piece of work.

Biography

THE PASSING SHOW. By Henry Russell. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $5.

An impresario who began as a teacher of the voice and had as pupils artists like Duse, Caruso, Melba, and many other famous *prime donne* is likely to have much that is interesting to say when he comes to review his career in England, the Continent, and America. Nor will the reader be disappointed. His style is lively without being obstreperous; he has a pretty fund of humor and tells an anecdote well. People interested in songsters of the stage will enjoy the chapter on stars and their foibles; where he refrains from names they are pretty sure to guess whom the joke fits. Caruso, spoiled by success over here, trembles when he returns to Italy before the ruthless frankness of his countrymen. "The English and American peoples are kind and tolerant; but the Italians are merciless. Because I am Caruso, higher prices are charged for the seats when I sing; they expect me therefore to be perfect; they expect value for their money. Every time I sing in Italy it is a new début—it may be a triumph or it may be a failure." The frontispiece is a mild caricature of Russell by Caruso.

What Russell says of d'Annunzio is often to the point. "The attractive side of his personality is little known to the world, and it is difficult not to be prejudiced against a man who caused such unmerited suffering to a woman like Duse." It was at Porto d'Anzio, in the playwright's villa, that he came to know Eleanore Duse and began to care for her voice, which ill health had nearly ruined.

"The Passing Show" keeps the interest from first to last. A book for which to be grateful; one to recommend to one's friends.

Religion

A MODERN PLEA FOR CHRISTIANITY. By Louis De Launey. Translated by Selden P. Delaney, D.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.25.

M. De Launey is a member of the French Academy of Sciences, a mining engineer with wide technical experience, the author of numerous books on geology, travel, and philosophy, a frequent contributor to the leading French reviews. His "Plea for Christianity" is that valuable one of the man convinced of the approximate truth of modern science, but yet remembering two facts—that science itself is built on faith, and that the most it can hope to do is describe, not explain, the universe. The form of Christianity which M. De Launey knows best is, naturally, the Roman Catholic, but he sincerely sympathizes with and hopes to help what to him are more partial Protestant approaches. He wears his faith freely and winningly, smilingly assuring the reader now that he is about to fall into heresy, now into intolerance, but managing to keep his sympathy and understanding of many attitudes at their best at just such moments. Roman

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Catholic thinkers are giving us some of the best contemporary reconciliations of modern thought and faith, and here is an interesting French example. The translation is well done by Selden P. Delaney, D.D.

Travel

SPANISH ALTA CALIFORNIA. By Alberta Johnston Denis. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.50.

Here is a historical sketch of California from the first discoveries to the close of Spanish rule in 1822. It is written by one who has read assiduously the old chronicles and is not unacquainted with modern criticism. But as a narrative it is somewhat rambling and disconnected as well as lacking in perspective, and as a piece of English composition it is not what one could wish. The arrangement and writing are, indeed, amateurish to a degree that is often amusing and sometimes irritating. Nevertheless, if one can overlook the faults of manner, the book can be read with profit and entertainment. No reader will fail to get from it a sense of the colorful drama of the Spanish period.

War Books

AIR SERVICE A. E. F. By H. A. Toulmin, Jr. Formerly Lieutenant-Colonel, Air Service, A. E. F., Chief of the Coordination Staff of the Air Service. With an Introduction by Jacques Louis Dumesnil, Formerly Under-Secretary of State for Aeronautics and Minister of Marine, Republic of France. The D. Van Nostrand Company, New York. $6.

This weighty tome of 388 pages full of charts, graphs, air photographs of aviation depots, tables of organization, reports, and memoranda to and from the Chief of Air Service, General Mason M. Patrick (to whom it is dedicated), is not to be recommended to any but the hardiest student of military aeronautics, one whose passion is for the intricate problems of organization and supply rather than for the thrill of aerial combat. One marvels at the author's industry in collating the mass of information that has gone into its preparation. It must indeed have been a labor of love—the object being to show that the failure of the Air Service was not due to its personnel, but to the lack of support at home, the failure of the Government to forward planes, cameras, and other material, thereby utterly crippling our program.

For example, the Rothermere-Foulois agreement signed in January, 1918, by which we engaged to manufacture Handley-Page planes to be used by our aviators especially trained in England for night bombardment work, resulted as follows: "On November 11, 1918, only eleven sets, more or less complete, of Handley-Page parts had been received at the factory in England. The lack of preparedness of the United States resulted in its humiliating failure to live up to its part of the program, and prevented the fulfillment of the night bombardment plans." Nevertheless, the forty-five squadrons in the field at the Armistice made a record of which we may well be proud, and the account of their exploits quoted from the official summary is one of the bright spots in a book that suffers from a plethora of statistics.

Miscellaneous

BOYS THEN AND NOW. By William Allen White. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.25.

Somebody seems to have made a remark about the "good old days" in the presence of Kansas's most distinguished citizen, and in this slender book the m. d. c. very properly rips him up the back, while saying such nice things about the younger generation as might easily swell its giddy head.

"The test of a civilization," says Mr. White, "is its treatment of youth. What did the good old days of the sixties, seventies, and eighties do for the boys of that time? And what are the new days doing now?" He answers with a very well written sketch of his own childhood in Butler County, Kansas, and compares the dreary, dusty stupidity of a frontier town of the seventies with the bright fields and pastures new open to the modern boy through the kindness of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. H. A., the Kiwanis, Rotary, and Lions Clubs, the Boy Scouts, the State universities, and Carnegie libraries—all of which leaves the reader feeling as though he had just finished a brilliant and scathing denunciation of the practice of wearing bustles; that is, if any one has suggested that the *average* boy or girl, or man or woman, is not immeasurably better off than he would have been forty years ago, it has not been within range of any of the shell-like ears employed by The Outlook. There is a class of men, of course, for whom life can never again be as comfortable as it was between 1880 and 1900, when art was bad and food was good; that class which we must call, for lack of a less objectionable name, the gentry. In those days, if one had the money to buy and the breeding to know how to choose, life was easier, pleasanter, more leisurely—if, as we have said, one belonged to a certain class, and lived, not on the frontier, but in the midst of civilization.

"Boys Then and Now" takes up 43 pages of a 68-page book. The remainder is a biographical sketch of William Allen White, which should interest those who would like to know more about a man who has become a National figure by minding his own business and speaking his own mind.

Books Received

THE CITY WITHOUT JEWS. By Hugo Bettauer. The Bloch Publishing Company, New York. $2.

THE THIRD BRITISH EMPIRE. By Alfred Zimmern. The Oxford University Press, New York. $2.

NEIGHBORS NORTH AND SOUTH. By Walter Lefferts. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.50.

EDUCATION FOR A CHANGING CIVILIZATION. By William Heard Kilpatrick. The Macmillan Company, New York.

REALITY. By Burnett Hillman Streeter. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

ADVENTURES IN HABIT-CRAFT. By Henry Park Schauffler. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

THE COMPLETE PLAYCRAFT BOOK. By Patten Beard. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.50.

STORIES IN STONE. By Willis T. Lee. The D. Van Nostrand Company, New York. $3.

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY. By John Lewis Gillin. The Century Company, New York. $4.

THE OLD MAN IN THE SHADE. By Malcolm J. Waldron. The Times-Mirror Press, Los Angeles.

CENTURY READINGS IN THE ENGLISH ESSAY. By Louis Wann. The Century Company, New York. $3.50.

THE AMHERST MEMORIAL VOLUME. By Claude M. Fuess. Published by the College.

THE HISTORY OF WOODSTOCK, CONNECTICUT. By Clarence Winthrop Bowen. Privately Printed by the Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass.

THE TIRED CHILD. By Max Seham and Grete Seham. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.

POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY. By W. Jett Lauck. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

A PERMANENT FAITH. By William E. Hammond. The Judson Press, Philadelphia. $2.

FOAM. By Mary Dixon Thayer. Dorrance & Co., Philadelphia. $2.

A WORKING FAITH. By Charles Reynolds Brown. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. $1.50.

WHEN THEY SHALL LEAD US HOME. By George Klingle. The Morehouse Publishing Company, Milwaukee. $2.

SOCIAL PROGRESS. By Ulysses G. Weatherly. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $3.

GEORGIA AND THE UNION IN 1850. By Richard Harrison Shryock. The Duke University Press, Durham, N. C. $4.50.

OMAR KHAYYAM, THE POET. By T. H. Weir. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.50.

STEPS IN INDUSTRY. By Edmond E. Lincoln. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

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Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

Reliable Information

PEOPLE—such as, for example, brokers and financial editors—who have to consult with and advise investors find themselves using the phrase "reliable information" a great many times in the course of the business day. "According to reliable information, we believe that this bond is well secured." "On the basis of the best information at our command, we feel that the earnings of this company are not sufficient to pay the common dividend." And so forth.

From time to time some ultra-inquisitive seeker after the truth comes along and says, "Where do you get this 'reliable information'? I thought you boasted that you deal in facts. Instead, you seem to surround your facts, or alleged facts,

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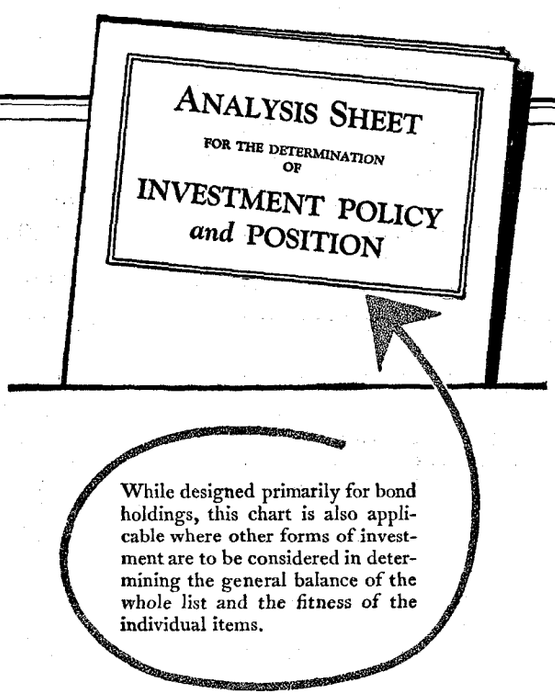
ANALYSIS SHEET
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INVESTMENT POLICY
and POSITION
While designed primarily for bond holdings, this chart is also applicable where other forms of investment are to be considered in determining the general balance of the whole list and the fitness of the individual items.

INVESTORS who have no policy to guide their selection of bonds are apt to accumulate holdings that are lacking in diversification and balance. The bonds may be sound enough, but not well chosen. Holdings should be analyzed from time to time to show the structure.

Many investors are hesitant about submitting their bond holdings to others for analysis. That is not necessary for determining how they are diversified as to type and locality—what the maturities are—how income is distributed over the year—how present market prices compare with prices paid, etc.

You can make this analysis yourself on a simple chart we have devised, based on the method we use for analyzing bond holdings for banks, institutions and large individual investors. This chart also contains an outline for defining the investment policy that would most effectively serve your particular needs.

Altogether, it is a necessary step in appraising every security on your list and in deciding what to buy next. We shall be glad to send you this chart, without obligation.

Ask for Analysis Chart OL-47

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with all sorts of if's, and's, but's, and probably's. And you seem to be prone to indicate that you are basing your opinions on something else—not on first-hand knowledge."

Without promising to reveal all the secrets of the trade of financial advising, we propose to tell in the following paragraphs something of the processes through which we have to go before we can give even a brief reply to a question about a proposed investment, and what we mean by "reliable information."

Let us suppose that some one inquires about the First and Refunding Mortgage 6s of the Blank Public Utility Company, due 1962. He wants to know if it is a conservative investment for the funds of a retired business man who cannot afford to take any risk whatever.

Now, it is quite possible that even the best-informed investment man, be he broker or mere financial editor, has never heard of this particular bond. The number of different issues outstanding run into the thousands, and new issues are appearing almost daily. Few human beings except those whose job it is exclusively to collect and index securities can possibly hold the names in the front of their minds, much less tell offhand whether they are good, bad, or indifferent investments.

The first step, therefore, is for the investigator to consult one of the standard investment services—well-arranged if voluminous volumes—in which are collected information about the leading corporations of the country and their securities. The chances are about ten to one that in one or more of these services he will find a fairly complete description of the corporation and of its capital set-up, its earnings, directors, and the like. But this is only the beginning of the quest.

The manual bears the date 1926, and it was published, let us say, in June of that year. The latest earnings statement and balance-sheet are for 1925. It is now well on toward the end of the first half of 1927. What has happened since the information printed in the manual was gathered?

The prober must bring himself up to date on what has happened in this interval. In order to do so he now consults other services—compilations of newspaper reports and official and semi-official statements as to the affairs of the company. It is quite possible that he cannot find adequate data; the company may be one of those that do not issue much information about themselves. Possibly inquiry must be made from out-of-town sources or through banking

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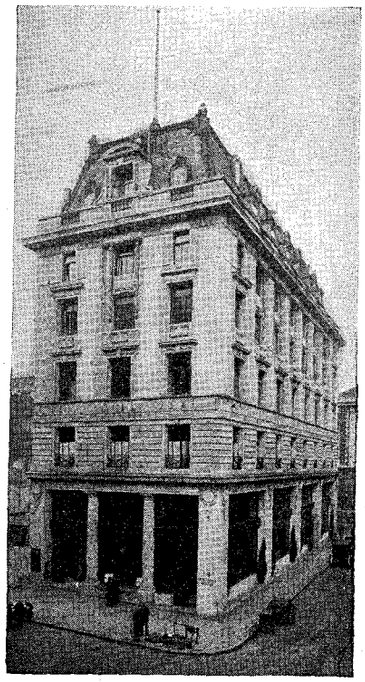

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE OUTLOOK, PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEW YORK, N. Y., FOR APRIL 1, 1927.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Harold T. Pulsifer, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of THE OUTLOOK, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher—The Outlook Company, 120 East 16th St., N. Y. City. Editor—Ernest H. Abbott, 120 East 16th St., N. Y. City. Managing Editor—Harold T. Pulsifer, 120 East 16th St., N. Y. City. Business Manager—The Outlook Company, 120 East 16th St., N. Y. City.

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other *fiduciary relation*, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

(Signed) HAROLD T. PULSIFER, Managing Editor. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1927.

(Signed) J. LYNN EDDY.

[SEAL] Notary Public, Westchester County; New York County Clerk's No. 152; New York County Register's No. 8106; Certificate filed in New York County; Commission expires March 30, 1928.

houses which are likely to have special knowledge of the particular security being reviewed.

By the time these processes are finished the investigator has probably collected quite a lot of data for perusal and study. It very well may happen that some vital point is not covered, and in this case information must be sought elsewhere. But in the ordinary corporation a careful review of these various sources will bring about most of the pertinent facts and "near-facts" needed as a basis for a judgment.

This, in short, is what is called "reliable information."

The quotation marks around these two words should not be taken in a derogatory sense. They are not so intended. As a matter of fact, something like ninety-eight per cent—as a reasonable estimate—of the data so obtained is reliable. Relatively few deliberately false or misleading statements are published about the industries of the country. If, for example, you read a report in the newspapers that United States Steel common earned so many dollars a share in the last quarter, you can be practically certain that, barring typographical error, the figure is correct. Of course, as we pointed out in a recent article—"Caveat Lector!"—there is a great deal of "inspired" financial news which may influence the novice, but which is taken at no more than its face value by the experienced person. News of this kind is never included under the head of "reliable information" by a skilled interpreter. The great bulk of financial news consists of statistical data which are honestly compiled and, within the limitations of the accounting systems used by the corporations, can be taken at their face value.

"Reliable information," then, means information from recognized sources, such as Moody, Poor, and Standard Statistics, supplemented, if need be, by further inquiry from banks and banking houses which have special intimate knowledge of the subject. When this financial editor, for example, employs the phrase, what he really means is that he has looked up the security carefully, consulting recognized compilations of data and basing his judgment on such data. He uses this phrase instead of saying "I know," because he is not, and cannot be cognizant at first hand with the affairs of the corporation in question.

It takes something more than a pair of eyes and common sense to know how to weigh information after it has been gathered, even from the most authentic sources. Only one who knows how to

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sift the reliable from the unreliable data and who has had experience in studying corporations and securities can handle this kind of data as it should be handled. "Reliable information" is in itself not final. It is a tool of the trade which requires the skill of brains or hand to guide it before it can do its best work.

W. L. S.

From Inquiring Readers

A READER writes us as follows about United States Steel: "I notice that the new stock of United States Steel is selling around 118 and the regular stock around 162. If the new stock when issued is exactly on an equal rating with the old, the stock will somewhat equalize, but the price is likely to be much more than 120. So, if my reasoning is right, it is a good investment to buy the new stock and hold it for the almost certain increase. Am I thinking straight this time?"

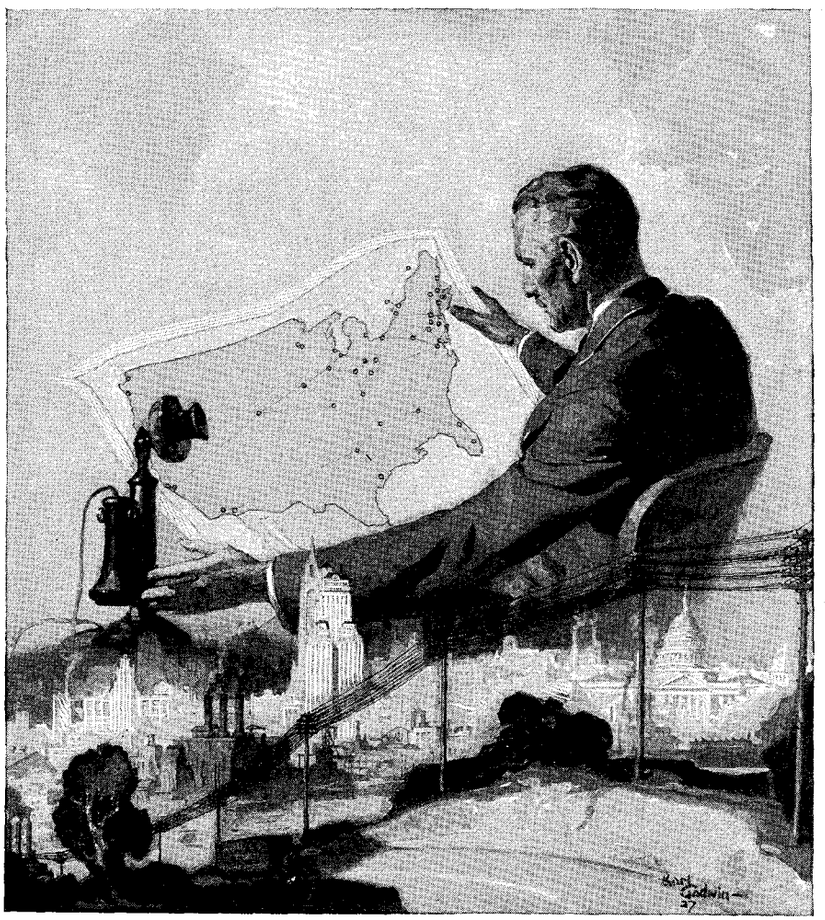
To which we replied: "The when issued stock is selling at $119.25. The proposed stock dividend is 40 per cent, or 4/10. Hence the old stock is 1 4/10 of the new. Dividing $164.75 by 1 4/10, we get about $117.75, or about a point and a half less than what one might expect. This difference is insignificant. Each price quoted is the closing price on the New York stock market, and such a variation is trivial."

We said, further: "We do not think that there is an 'almost certain increase' due. We do believe, however, that United States Steel is one of the stocks which is more than likely to appreciate in value as the business and the country grow."

WE printed in the issue for January 26 part of a letter from a reader to which exception has been taken by the New England Investment Trust. To be fair, we print the reply as follows:

"Your correspondent started by mentioning a book value of $8.60 for Collateral Trustee shares, compared with a selling price of $11, and jumped to the conclusion that the difference—equal to 28 per cent—represented 'selling, promotion, and organizing commissions,' or, in other words, profit. We almost wish that this might be the case.

"But your correspondent must either have based his calculations on an old list of our holdings, or else he overlooked a number of capital accretions due to stock split-ups. The book value of Col-



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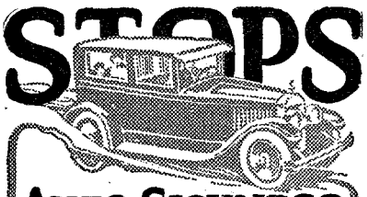

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lateral Trustee shares on January 28, 1927, was slightly over $9.24. The difference between this figure and $11⅛, our selling price on the same date, would be $1.88½, or 20.4 per cent. This spread, while not so great as the 28 per cent with which we are charged, still seems on its face rather large.

"Unfortunately, there are certain other actual costs which must be included. Stock exchange firms are accustomed to charge commissions when they buy listed securities for either an investment trust or an individual investor. It also is the rule to charge a premium of ¼ to ⅛ of a point per share on every purchase of less than 100 shares. These items add about 15 cents a share to costs. Incidentally, an individual investor who purchased the securities owned by our Trust would have to pay much more than this cost. He would be charged minimum commissions instead of ordinary commissions, and these would run about $2 on each purchase.

"The bank which acts as trustee for our shareholders during the twenty-year life of the Trust also feels that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and, though its fee is only at the rate of 1/5 of 1 per cent annually—far less than would be the charge to an individual investor for similar services—this adds about 40 cents more to the cost of each share.

"Accumulated dividends now approximate 11 cents a share, and new purchasers naturally pay for this accumulation.

"Total costs are therefore about $9.90, leaving a gross margin of $1.22½, or 12.3 per cent, from which must be paid all overhead and distributing expenses as well as our compensation for supervising the Trust during its twenty-year life. On this basis it will be seen that the gross is about 6/10 of 1 per cent annually over a twenty-year period, and your correspondent doubtless will agree that this is not exactly profiteering.

"Moreover, this is our only profit. All income on underlying holdings, including rights and stock dividends but not stock split-ups, is distributed pro rata and without deduction to shareholders. Stock split-ups are retained and added to the portfolio.

"It is true that the value of our principal might increase more rapidly if rights and stock dividends were also retained, but we frankly state our policy in this regard, and, in any event, our principal is bound to increase. Western Union Telegraph Company, for example, which is one of our stocks, earned about $15 a share in 1926. Of this it paid only $8 a share in dividends. The re-

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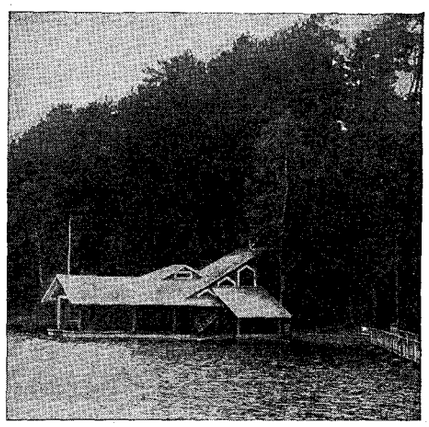

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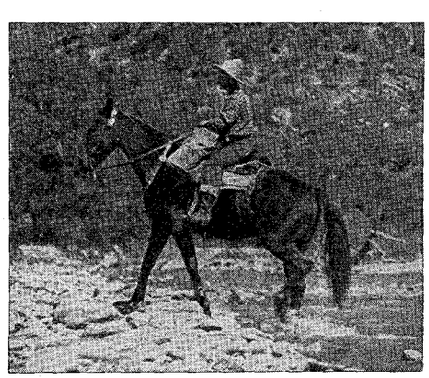

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maining $7 per share was reinvested in the business and increased the value of the stock to that extent. This increase is bound to be reflected in the market price of Western Union, and Western Union is merely one of the eighty leading concerns whose stocks we own.

"If your correspondent questions the statement that well selected and diversified common stocks should increase in value at an average rate of 10 per cent annually, he might be somewhat enlightened by reading the researches of Fisher, Smith, von Strum, and others on the subject."

"I WANT," says a reader, "to buy a stock that pays 6 per cent, that is safe, with a good prospect for an advance." He submits the following candidates: United States Industrial Alcohol, Packard Motors, Public Service of New Jersey, International Nickel.

In reply we stated: "Of the stock you mention we would consider Packard and International Nickel to be the best, Packard coming ahead for the reason that its earnings have been increasing during the last year or so. Packard, unlike many of the motor corporations, has a diversified revenue—building rentals, marine and aircraft motors, and patents.

"During the last year there has been no substantial improvement in International Nickel, though for some reason, perhaps the operations of a pool, the stock has been going up.

"United States Industrial Alcohol is speculative. Public Service of New Jersey is a good stock, but not, in our opinion, as good as the two cited above.

"It is difficult to find a first-class investment that will pay 6 per cent at the start, though such are to be found now and again. We do not recommend investments, and hence would prefer not to suggest one. But the 'standbys' such as General Electric, United States Steel, American Telephone, while not yielding 6 per cent at present prices, will undoubtedly net that yield or more if held over a period of years."

AT the risk of repeating ourselves too much, this extract from a reply to an inquirer in New York may interest others:

"As to whether this is the best time to invest, it is hard to say. Stocks have had a decline from very high prices. They may go lower; they may go up. Our feeling is that if you purchase a good investment stock, you must be prepared to see it go down and not think that your money is lost."

Says "THE OUTLOOK"

(March 9th, 1927)

of

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Football Reform and Undergraduates

Responses from Several Colleges to Dr. Hopkins's Proposals

TWO weeks ago The Outlook recorded the proposals of the President of Dartmouth College in the interest of making football a less intensive, more normal college activity by limiting football to sophomores and juniors, by arranging for games to be played simultaneously on the fields of both participating colleges by teams from each college, and by coaching by seniors. Without attempting a general canvass, The Outlook has sought expression of undergraduate opinion on these proposals from three sources: first, Dartmouth itself; second, the so-called "Big Three," which instituted other reforms some five years ago; and, third, one or two universities in the Middle Western Conference, which has been active in maintaining athletic standards. The response has come in the form of editorial expression in college papers.

From the "Dartmouth:"

Destructive criticism will run rampant. We believe, however, that the wisdom behind the proposal will be able to offset the opposition of a football-loving public. Whether the changes suggested will be realized in their entirety is somewhat doubtful, but we predict that some definite modification will result, and that is more than has resulted in the past.

From the "Harvard Crimson:"

The first and second of these propositions immediately throw open to a much larger number of undergraduates opportunities for participation in football. The first also frees seniors from the demands of intercollegiate competition and enables them to devote themselves exclusively to the primary purpose of the college.

Most important of all, the home-and-home arrangement will diminish, may even destroy, the whole public emphasis now devoted to the university eleven. With two teams of equal strength instead of one there no longer will be any varsity for the papers to write about and the public to talk about incessantly for two months every autumn.

It will end the Saturday emigrations of the undergraduate body. Furthermore, it would seem a logical deduction that two teams playing the same intercollegiate schedule would develop an intramural rivalry which might even outweigh the interest incidental to the outside games. . . .

The reform of the abuses to which intercollegiate football is at present subjected, the further development of intramural sports and athletics for all—on these things Harvard and Dartmouth agree. Toward attaining these ends Harvard has so far chosen to be slow and cautious. That method, certainly useful when sympathy among other colleges for Harvard's aims appeared doubtful, is no longer necessary.

Dartmouth has taken the lead. Harvard, in view of its announced principles, can do nothing less than co-operate to the fullest extent possible.

From the "Yale Daily News:"

Without attempting to weigh the value of the specific methods by which President Hopkins would eliminate the undesirable features of football, it is apparent that they imply a sweeping reform of the entire athletic system of American colleges. He is applying a severe mechanical remedy to a condition that has been gradually developing for the last thirty years. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the traditional English attitude toward athletics which makes them merely recreational activities does not exist in the American colleges. That it does not is only too evident in the seriousness with which we take our so-called pastimes—the cause of the conditions which the suggested reforms would eliminate. President Hopkins's proposals will not be generally looked upon with favor until the prevailing attitude toward amateur athletics has changed, but in the movement in the direction of this goal he has already become a leader. Even if his suggestions do no more than to arouse interest in the question of athletic reform and to draw forth a widespread expression of opinion, his efforts will not have been in vain.

From the "Daily Princetonian:"

President Hopkins has doubtless foreseen a state of affairs wherein, by the substitution of two teams of juniors and sophomores for one representing the entire college, interest in football as a spectacle and as a symbol to the alumni would vanish, to be replaced by an enthusiasm for the game as a game, to be played for relaxation—in short, the English situation. Dr. Kennedy [in a statement on behalf of Princeton about Dr. Hopkins's proposals], on the other hand, who has taken more heed to the peculiar American theory and practice, foresees a renaissance of proselyting, with other undesirable features, and little change in the prevailing attitude. We are forced to place our money on the latter alternative as the more likely to occur. To remove from collegiate football this bugbear of overemphasis—which, although a bit ridiculous, hardly seems to us personally to be worth the fuss which is being made over it—the American attitude toward athletics must be rendered less serious and more truly sportive by a process of education. Until then, to abolish old rules and make new ones is to let ourselves in for old evils without bettering our condition.

From the "Michigan Daily:"

His proposal . . . would seem to bring little improvement, if, in fact, any is needed. Student coaching, both in its physical and moral aspects, would be mediocre. Though the proficiency of the players would be lowered, student and alumni interest would very likely continue as great. His suggestion of a "home-and-home" arrangement of games is open to the same arguments advanced against the proposal when it was being considered in the Big Ten Conference. In brief, it is questionable if the plan would remove the criticism of commerciality from football, better the seating situation, distribute glory to more coaches and players, increase loyalty to the institution, or enable students to receive more from their academic pursuits.

ROBERT B. MACPHAIL, the captain elect of Dartmouth's 1927 football team, considers his President's suggestions "a commendable step to clean football of many of its faults," and he deems as likely to be especially beneficial the proposal to have seniors not play football. But he believes that playing reciprocal games on the same day would "result in the two best teams meeting, relegating the other game to a contest of second teams."

An undergraduate survey at Wesleyan College (Middletown, Connecticut), reported simultaneously with Dr. Hopkins's proposals at Dartmouth in favor of the two-year rule:

Our chief concern is to widen the range of men who will experience varsity play. The additional benefit gained by a shortstop in four successive years on a varsity baseball team is analogous to the benefit derived by an honor student repeating Astronomy I throughout his college course. Through teaching a sport in which we have shown varsity caliber we would learn more than through playing our position a second varsity season. There is no question but that all of us who are on varsity teams are accomplishing in our senior year only a fraction of what we might achieve were it not for the incursions of varsity practice demands.

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on shore opposite Bar Harbor, with full view of Mt. Desert, fully furnished brick cottage. (5) five bedrooms, bathroom, large living-room, electricity throughout; accommodations for two cars; large flower and vegetable gardens ready planted, orchard; 300 feet shore frontage, blueberry pasture, 50 acres. On main State road from Bangor to Provinces. Golf and swimming pool available. $750 per season. 7,265, Outlook.

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HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, permanent, interesting work, quick advancement. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite AE-5842, Washington, D. C.

WANTED, by widow living alone, an American woman as working housekeeper. Must be well and able to cook. One other helper kept. Would prefer some one from thirty-five to forty-five years of age without family ties who would appreciate permanent home. Position open the 15th of May. 7,667, Outlook.

WANTED—Mother's helper with friendly family. No other help. Must like children. Near New York. Country in summer. $50 monthly. 7,632, Outlook.

WANTED—Useful companion and assistant in household duties. 7,651, Outlook.

WANTED—Younger lady to drive car and assist two older ladies as member of family. Country place near Philadelphia. State experience in driving and other qualifications. salary, etc. 7,648, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COLLEGE student, clergyman's son, desires summer position as boy's tutor or companion. Would travel. References given and asked. 7,657, Outlook.

COLLEGE student, graduating this June, wishes engagement for the summer as traveling companion, either here or abroad, or taking charge of touring party. Proficient in all forms of athletics, music, etc. References furnished as to character, ability etc. Address 7,666, Outlook.

COMPANION-nurse or chaperon by cheerful, refined, middle-age lady. Free to travel, and very capable. Philadelphia, Pa. 7,672, Outlook.

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COMPANION-secretary, experienced stenographer, assist household. Moderate salary. 7,654, Outlook.

COMPANION-secretary to cultured lady. Attractive, educated American; experienced private secretary, socially competent, cheerful, executive. 7,674, Outlook.

COMPANION, young, refined, educated, to elderly lady or semi-invalid. Gentle, kindly, willing. Executive ability, can travel. References exchanged. Write 7,662, Outlook.

DESIRING position to travel—cultured woman, registered nurse, with secretarial experience. References given and requested. Miss B. B. McCormick, 3416 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ENGLISH lady, educated, adaptable, musical, sews. Companion children, woman. 7,653, Outlook.

ENGLISH teacher, position June, social secretary, companion; like travel. 7,664, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED kindergartner and mother with little girl of four wishes summer position in camp or home. Will take entire charge of one or two young children. Expert children's dietitian. Excellent references. Write Mrs. Henry Boykin, Boykin, S. C.

GOVERNESS, mother's helper, companion. Educated, experienced woman. 7,659, Outlook.

GRADUATE Elmira College (1926) seeks position in camp or home. Can tutor in history or music. Willing to assist in outdoor sports. References. 7,671, Outlook.

HARVARD LAW student, minister's son, desires position as tutor or companion for summer. Willing to travel. Best references. 7,612, Outlook.

HOLYOKE graduate, high school English instructor, experienced traveler, desires summer in Europe as chaperon, companion. 7,665, Outlook.

HOUSE manager. Lady, middle age, capable, highly recommended, educated, experienced, wants position, institution, gentleman's estate, club, hotel. 7,637, Outlook.

LADY, thoroughly reliable, best New York references, desires chaperon girl or boy or party abroad for summer. Has lived some years in Europe; fluent French, much traveled, well connected. Only highest references exchanged. 7,663, Outlook.

MOTHER'S helper, retired nurse; home, moderate salary. 7,655, Outlook.

NURSERY governess, highest references. 7,661, Outlook.

POSITION as hostess, chaperon-companion, or managing housekeeper by cheerful, refined, cultured, and capable lady. Free to travel anywhere. Address P. O. Box 362, Sewickley, Pa.

POSITION as nurse-companion by middle aged graduate nurse. Best references. 7, Outlook.

PRIMARY teacher desires summer position as governess, mother's helper, companion. 7,620, Outlook.

REFINED American woman, fifty, wishes housekeeping position for one who is kind and reliable in good home. 7,660, Outlook.

REFINED, middle-aged woman seeks position as companion, practical nurse; institutional experience and mental cases. Excellent sewer. Highest testimonials. May 1. 7,650, Outlook.

SECRETARY-*companion* lady, 29, teacher 8 years, experienced traveler. Protestant. travel for summer. References. 7,658, Outlook.

SOMEWHERE in a refined home (possibly motherless) is there needed? a sincere practical woman, of unquestionable trust; endowed with patience, willingness, and desirable personality. Household supervision, children, sewing, shopping, accounts. 7,670, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse or chaperon, cultured, experienced in traveling, wishes position. 7,669, Outlook.

WANTED, by graduate nurse (young woman), position in family to care for child or invalid. Good home desired more than large salary. City or country. No objection to traveling. References. Box P., Bath, N. Y.

WOMAN of refinement would like position in small private family, seamstress or helping out in home. 7,640, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO *young women desiring training in the* care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. *Aids* are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

WANTED—A permanent boarder. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

AMERICAN lady living in BERLIN, Germany, desires to rent furnished apartment to one or two gentlemen who will retain her on a salary basis as lady housekeeper. Would also do secretarial work if desired. 7,668, Outlook.

WANTED, in or near Philadelphia, Protestant home needing a baby. For particulars and compensation address Children's Bureau, 311 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OPPORTUNITY offered to woman desiring to share home with artist living in small community in Connecticut. Expenses and work on co-operative basis. References furnished and required. Personal interview necessary. 7,675, Outlook.

The Ranch for Recreation

A New Phase of Summer Outdoor Life in America

By DON C. SEITZ

IT was Colonel Theodore Roosevelt who gave us our first glimpse of ranch life as a form of health-giving recreation, but, outside of regular ranch dwellers, few Americans availed themselves of the wide-open spaces. The development of the National Park system in the Rockies has tempted many Eastern folks to visit the big out-of-doors, and with this has come the mutualization of the ranch as a resort. The result is a fast-growing use of the open for warm-weather diversion, chiefly in the Northwest.

Here ranch owners have now arranged comfortable accommodations for guests who would ride broncos, learn to throw a riata, wear "chaps" and spurs, sombreros and gaudy kerchiefs. They can gallop gloriously over the plains, follow mountain paths, hunt bears, and be as robust as they like. The Yellowstone country makes a special bid, giving as it does the greatest variety of scene and the finest opportunity for adventure. Thanks to the great park spaces, the region is as wild as when it was first explored. None of its attractions have been dimmed by civilization; only the ranchmen have taken the edges off the rough spots in affording accommodations and conveniences. It is not necessary to live a hard life to enjoy the great feast offered by nature.

The several reserves accessible from ranches include the Teton National Forest, the Gallatin, Madison, Beaverhead, Targhee, Salmon, Lemhi, Helena, Jefferson, the Bitter Root, the Lolo, Selway, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Pend Oreille, Kootenai, Cœur d'Alene, Cabinet, St. Joe, Missoula, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Blackfeet, the Absaraka (where Colonel Roosevelt hunted much), the Beartooth, the Shoshone, the Custer, and the great Yellowstone Park itself. Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho all hold out welcoming hands to the visitor who would like a sniff of air unflavored with monoxide, a fast ride over the plains, or a climb on horseback up a mountain trail. In the parks, of course, hunting must be done with the camera—a more satisfactory sport, after all, than shooting the wild folk.

Out there the horse is still king, and inviting days in the saddle call loudly to dwellers in the effete East. The ranchmen have found it profitable to develop the attractions of their establishments, at the same time preserving all of their realities. Jackson's Hole as a resort for visitors, instead of a hiding-place for ruffians, is something of a shift, but the scenery has not changed, and the elk are more plentiful. It is possible to meet the buffalo on his native heath and to exchange salutations with the grizzlies.

Scores of ranches are now available for the entertainment of guests. These are easily accessible from the Northwestern transcontinental railways, and afford a variety of pleasuring not to be found elsewhere. Indians are plenty, too, and Tame Crows, Piegons, Nez Perces, Blackfeet, and other good red people abound. They take kindly to visitors.

By this new process of refreshing the native parks will come to have increased value to the people to whom they belong The region rings with romance; its ranchmen preserve the traditions of their exciting past. Only the "bad men" are gone The great mountains thrill the eye, the racing broncos arouse the blood, and the ozone gives to cramped lungs an excuse for expansion that means a renewal of health and vigor.

For those who wish to go farther afield the Alberta plains in Canada offer ample accommodations for the adventurers. Her local ranches can be rented fully equipped and the visitor can to all intents be a home in surroundings exclusively his own Limitless room exists for rough riding and the region is easily accessible.

Down in Arizona the ranches are year round rendezvous for nature-lovers. Here one rubs shoulders with Spain by way of the new and old Mexicos. The Sierra Madres in Mexico rise majestically, towering over the very sky itself. Blacktail deer, bear, mountain lions, wildcats, and small game plentifully abound. It is still almost virgin country.

The quaint old missions offer interest old customs and manners have survived down through the generations. Beautiful walks and drives and the abundance of wild life make Arizona an untouched natural paradise.

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